PALMER
is the only high grade tyre
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 44 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
2nd March	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
8th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	... ...	...
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	... ...	...
19th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	... ...	...
26th ,,	Mongolia ..	10100	... ...	...
3rd April	Maloja ..	12500	... ...	...
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	... ...	...
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	... ...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date, About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
28th Feb.	Malta ..	7000	Khiva ..	9000
9th March	Nagoya ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10600
24th ,,	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
6th April	Nanking ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
20th ,,	Novara ..	7000	Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
22nd Feb	Linga	Karachi Coasting
24th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only
26th	Shirala	Rangoon via Malabar ports and Colombo.
4th March	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Porebunder

2 or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokomi Maru ..	U. Tanaka	3412	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	6th Mar.	18th March
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	16th Mar.	28th March
Rangoon Maru.	T. Kusano	5848	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru .	S. Yamazaki	4173	22nd Mar.	3rd April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Java Maru ..	4499	T. Fuchikami	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	24th Feb.	5th Mar.
Shinkokumaru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3rd March	14th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOIN SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles,	A & C	9250	20th Apr	18th Apr,
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	....	10th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,035	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	945	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Basra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

C 5

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6723	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1960.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, MEDOWS STREET
7, ESPLANADE ROAD } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Darien (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka
		Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

A 7

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LOST a ZANZIBAR GREY PARROT on Sunday last. A reward will be offered to anyone returning the same to occupant of top floor, WHITE HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. 1039

K. G. KANDADAY & CO.—Sign Board Wall and Scenery PAINTERS RUBBER STAMP makers, HIGH CLASS GLASS DECORATORS.

402, Girgaum, Road,
3169 BOMBAY, No. 2.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3062B

LOST.—A CHINESE PEKINESE BITCH white and light brown spots. Name Khazoo, from the Bungalow 14, Cuffe Parade, Colaba. Good reward will be given to those who bring her to the undersigned.

LEONARD ROSENTHAL et. FRERES,
Times of India Building.
Hornby Road.
3290

WANTED

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Siugle Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED good LATHE TURNER for general work.

Regular employment with overtime.

State age, experience and wages required. Forward references. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines, Ltd.,
1031 Raichur, Deccan.

WANTED EUROPEAN CARRIAGE EXAMINERS and ASSISTANTS, Salary Rs. 120 to 200 p.m., according to qualifications. Only applications from men with good mechanical knowledge or previous experience as Carriage Examiners will be considered. Apply to:—

CARRIAGE & WAGON
SUPERINTENDENT,
North Western Railway,
1036 Moghalpura (Punjab).

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED a MILLWRIGHT for Jamalpur Locomotive Works on a salary up to Rs. 230 per month according to qualifications. None need apply who is not purely a Millwright, as men of the trade with a slight knowledge only of Mill-wright work are not required. Applications should be sent to the Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent,
Calcutta, 16th February, 1916. 1034

WANTED—a HEALTH OFFICER of the 2nd class possessing a degree of M.B.B.S., on Rs. 150-10-300 per mensem for the Shikarpur Municipality subject to the conditions laid down in Government Resolution No. 4090 of 28th May 1914. The candidate must state his age and credentials. Applications must reach the Vice-President Shikarpur Municipality before 15th March 1916, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Preference will be given to candidates who have already taken the Bombay Sanitary Course in Hygiene and Epidemiology.

(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President Shikarpur Municipality.
3272

WANTED the following staff for the Srikrishna College (II grade upto First Arts) Gujranwala. It is to be started from 15-5-1916.

PRINCIPAL, Rs. 400 to 600.

2 PROFESSORS to teach Philosophy, history, Mathematics, and Political Economy. Salary Rs. 150 to 250.

1 PANDIT to serve as Professor of Sanskrit, Pay Rs. 60 to 75.

1 PROFESSOR OF PERSIAN, Rs. 60 to 75. Salary according to qualifications. Only 1st class men need apply to:—

DEWAN MANGAL SEN,
1037 Gujranwala (Punjab).

WANTED

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER, See Dr. K. V. Talat. Morarji Gokaldas Building, Khetwadi Main Road. 3273

WANTED. 25 Shares Phillips and Co's. at Rs. 45 or best rates No Brokers Apply B. M. V. "Bombay Chronicle." 3245

WANTED—A passed and trained COMPOUNDER for the Hospital, Palanpur. Pay Rs. 20. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State. 3285

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TYPISTS and COPYING CLERKS. Apply to Messrs. MEHTA, DALPATRAM and LALJEE, Solicitors, 121, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED a large, second-hand MEETING TENT, single Fly, capable of holding 500 to 1,000 people for evangelistic meetings. Write H. A. POPLEY, London Mission, Erode. 1033

WANTED—A DESIGNER for a Local Mill. Must be competent and able to create original and attractive designs. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3167

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN for the sale of copper ingots, sheets and specially Electrical wires and cables. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3161

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND OIL ENGINE of good make, 30 to 50 h.-p., in working order. Apply to HOOSAINBHOY ABDOOLALLY, New Market. Karachi City. 3240

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED a second-hand BLEACHING and FINISHING PLANT for 1,500 lbs. a day, in perfect working order. Apply to Undersigned with detailed specification and lowest price expected:—THE LAHORE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, Shahdara, near Lahore. 1035

WANTED an INSTRUCTOR in tent making for the Gulburga Central Jail, in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Pay O. S. Rs. 75 per mensem (roughly equivalent to B. G. Rs. 64), only thoroughly experienced men need apply with testimonials.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,
1032 Hyderabad (Deccan).

WANTED.—A temporary SUB OVERSEER, one with knowledge of Municipal work preferred. Applicants must have passed technical examinations and have had at least 5 years' experience. Pay up to Rs. 65. Applications to be sent to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Indore Division, Indore, (C.I.).
3289

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MIDWIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.

Native Christian preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

WANTED very urgently for ship use.

1. Small Dynamos driven by steam or Internal Combustion Engines, direct coupled, Voltage about 100 to 110; higher voltage will be considered.

2. Small ice-making plants capable of making about 4 to 6 cwts. of ice per day of 12 hours.

Full details of the plants offered with the price of each and the number available should be sent to the undersigned with the least possible delay.

WALTER LUMSDEN
Director, Royal Indian Marine,
3283 Bombay.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE.—1. 3,000 Tons 3/0 B. and S. Standard 98 per cent. conductivity hard drawn bare copper cable with hemp core in lengths of 3,000 ft. or more.

2. 1,700 Steel pipes, 7in. inside diameter, 14 feet long, not threaded at either end. These have been in use a number of years as pole sockets.

3. 2,000 Jarrah wood poles used with item two. Drawing can be had on application.

4. 50 tons of scrap copper.

Earnest money of Rs. 200 to accompany each Tender. The quantities are not guaranteed and are either less or more.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned or refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 17th February, 1916.

CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
to the Govt. of Mysore.
Bangalore, 7th February, 1916.
1008

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE 3½ H. P. 1912 model for Rs. 500. Apply MHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE CO., No. 2, Apollo Pier Road. 3291

LEVIS two-stroke 2½ H.P. Lightweight MOTOR CYCLE. Practically new, brought out from Home last August. In splendid condition and perfect in running. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

FOR SALE.—A two seater with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

TWO MOTOR CARS—(1) 5-seater painted overhauled, (2) 2-seater carries even six, both 4-cylinder 20 h.-p., complete running order, also one whole turn-out black calf with English victoria, Rs. 1,300. Apply to Box No. 751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3286

ENGINEERING BOOKS. Quite New.

	Rs.
Ketchums Highway Bridge Design ...	7
Parrs Electrical Engineering	7
Scotts Reinforced Concrete	1
Bale Pumps	1
Blagroves Dangerous Structures	1

Apply to Box No. 750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3282

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.—To clear stock prior to removal to our New Factory.—153 pairs Boys tan box hide Oxford walking shoes. bark-tanned soles screwed on, toe capped, linen lined, medium toe. In sizes 5 and 6 only,

Further reduced to Rs. 3-2 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced, write for our R. List.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
622-1 Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Bungalow No. 23A, at Valkeshwar, Napeansea Road. Rent Rs. 185. Apply SALEMAHOMED HASSUM, Chuckla Street. 3268

TO BE LET.—Ground floor of QUEEN'S MANSIONS, Prescott Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. Patel Brothers. 3284

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of "PATEL HOUSE" Middle Colaba facing the Back Bay with four Bed Rooms, a drawing and a dining room and a big verandah double frontage. Apply Within. 3251

TO BE SUB-LET.—A good portion of nice office room, 2nd floor, facing west, with electric lights, lift, etc., at 249, Hornby Road, above Allahabad Bank. Apply Mr. MODY on the above premises between 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.). 3225

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA. Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 507

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st February, 1916.

Applications for a State technical scholarship are invited from candidates in the Bombay Presidency who are willing to undergo a course of instruction in tanning and leather manufacture.

2. The scholarship is of the value of £150 a year and is tenable for two years. On good cause being shown, the scholarship may be continued for a third year. The selected scholar will be required to undergo a course of one year's preliminary training in the subject in India. This training, which will be given in the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore, will be of a thoroughly practical nature, and candidates must clearly understand that the scholar selected will not be a mere onlooker, but will have to work as an ordinary workman of the factory alongside other workmen in each process of the manufacture of leather. During the above period of training the scholar will be paid a stipend of about Rs. 75 per mensem. The scholar will also receive a second class passage to Europe and a similar return passage to India, if he has duly complied with the regulations under which he holds the scholarship.

3. Candidates for the scholarship must be strong enough to undergo the hard physical work required in the manufacture of leather; and their training should have included a course in applied chemistry and preferably some general knowledge of machinery and previous experience in the manufacture of leather.

4 Except for very special reasons, no applications for the scholarship from candidates below the age of 20 and above the age of 25 on 16th March, 1916, will be considered.

5. Each application must be accompanied by evidence showing that the candidate is a *bona-fide* native of the Bombay Presidency, that he is a man of good character, intelligent and industrious, and what is his exact age* on the 16th March 1916. Each candidate must also submit a certificate of physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which he will have to follow in India or England, signed or countersigned by a Presidency or Civil Surgeon, and a statement showing his native place, parentage (father's name and occupation), academic and practical qualifications, and prospects of employment on return.

6. The selected candidate must satisfy the Director of Public Instruction that he is well able to write, speak, and understand English.

7. The scholar will, while in England, be subject to the rules† so far as they are applicable, laid down by the Secretary of State for India for the guidance of the Government of India technical scholars, and to such further regulations as may, from time to time, be made for their guidance by the Secretary of State. He will be expected, on his arrival in England to fall in with the arrangements made for him by Government.

8. Applications will be received by the Director of Public Instruction up to the 16th March 1916, and they must be complete as regards all the conditions above defined.

9. All the certificates, etc., to be submitted with the applications should be in original (with true copy of each certificate signed by the applicant.)

10. After the selection of the scholar has been made, his name will be notified in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and he will then receive such further instructions as may appear to Government to be necessary, as regards the scholarship, study in India and Europe, duration of the periods of study, passage to and from England, travelling allowance, etc.

11. Before the scholar leaves India to take up his scholarship, his parent or guardian will be required to show that he has sent to the Secretary for Indian Students in London a sum of £15 for initial expenses.

12. The scholar must depend upon his own exertions to make his living on return to India. Government do not undertake to provide him with employment.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

P. W. MONIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

*Supported by extracts from the Birth Register in a Mamlatdar's Kachery or from the school or college register, signed by the authorities concerned.

†Printed below this notification.

Rules for Indian Government technical scholars in England.

1. The Secretary of State considers it desirable that all Government scholars should avail themselves of the information and advice which the Educational Adviser to Indian students is in a position to give them, and these rules are framed with that end in view. Government scholars, equally with private students, may consult the Educational Adviser upon any question, and will receive from him all possible assistance, and the Secretary of State hopes that they will communicate with the Educational Adviser not only on the occasions when they are directed so to do in these rules, but also in any circumstances of difficulty and whenever they desire advice or information. Scholars will be regarded as being under the supervision and charge of the Educational Adviser, to whom they should in all cases address any communication they may have to make and to whom also all reports or other communications having reference to scholars should be sent. The Educational Adviser will bring to the notice of the Secretary of State on behalf of any scholar any question requiring his decision, and will communicate to the scholar the orders passed by the Secretary of State.

2. Every scholar should on reaching England at once call on the Educational Adviser* and report his arrival in writing. He should leave his address with the Educational Adviser and intimate to him from time to time all changes therein.

3. Every scholar should, without unnecessary delay, inform the Educational Adviser to which University, College or other institution he is about to proceed, and should at once take steps to enter himself at the institution finally selected with his approval.

4. Every scholar must, within four weeks of reaching England, submit to the Educational Adviser, for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow to carry out the objects of the scholarship granted to him; and he should during his first college term, submit a further statement showing as accurately as possible the details of the total cost of such course of study. This latter statement should in every case be prepared in consultation with the principal of the college or institution at which the student is entered.

The course approved must not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

5. Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will devote himself exclusively, during the tenure of his scholarship, to the study of the subject for which his scholarship was granted and that he will return to India on its termination, and there continue to devote himself to the industry which he has studied. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

6. Every scholar will be required to keep a concise daily diary, to be certified by the authority under whom he is working, and to be submitted at the end of each term through that authority to the Educational Adviser and to the Secretary of State for transmission to India. He must also submit, in the same way, from time to time, full notes of the work on which he is employed.

7. Scholars will be expected to continue their studies during the summer vacations of the institutions where they are working, with the exception of three weeks in each year. Vacation study should, when possible, take the form of practical work.

8. Applications giving a detailed programme of the vacation work the scholar proposes to do, accompanied with a complete estimate of any extra expenses for fees and travelling, must be sent in through the principal of the institution or the professor under whom the scholar is working before the end of the month of April. Scholars are not entitled to any subsistence allowance in addition to the scholarship allowance during the time spent on vacation work, but a scholar who receives permission to visit the Continent may, if the Secretary of State for India in Council considers that the circumstances render it desirable, be granted a subsistence allowance calculated at such rate as the Secretary of State may decide.

9. Every scholar must, at the end of each term of residence at a University or College, submit to the Educational Adviser a certificate from the proper University or College authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

10. Every scholar must at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State, either directly or through the Educational Adviser.

11. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £150 a year for two years or three years if so determined, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England. The first payment will be £37 10s. Three months after the date of reporting arrival the amount to the ensuing official quarter day will be paid. Subsequent payments will be made in advance, on or after each official quarter day. The allowance will be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University, College or institution during the same period or any part of it, but not in respect of University or College fees, the cost of which will be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State. Fees for private tution are not defrayed by the Secretary of State unless previously sanctioned by him.

The necessary travelling expenses of scholars by second class, or by third class, if no second class be available, will also be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State: these should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Educational Adviser

Deposits and other charges which are part of the regular fees exacted by the authorities of the educational establishment in which a scholar is working will be paid by the Secretary of State; but charges for books, instruments, hotel bills, and medical attendance must be paid by the scholar himself (any refund of a deposit must be repaid to the Secretary of State).

12. No claim can be admitted for the payment or refund of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained the *previous* sanction of the Secretary of State for India to such expenditure. (This does not apply to necessary travelling expenses referred to above.)

13. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete the required term of residence in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under rule 4, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the instructions of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term or if a scholar on completion of the term of his scholarship declines to return to India in accordance with the undertaking mentioned in rule 5, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

14. At the expiration of his scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India. The scholar is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office without the special sanction of the Secretary of State. All communications on this subject are to be made to the Educational Adviser.

15. Should the Secretary of State be advised that the state of a scholar's health is such as to render his return to India desirable, the scholarship may be terminated forthwith and a free return passage granted to the scholar.

16. Every scholar when proceeding to England should take with him the originals of his certificates, testimonials, and other important personal documents.

*The Educational Adviser's Office is at 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECONDHAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1916, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th February, 1916. 3266

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Joshi Shivji Shamji of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a broker. .....Deceased.

Bai PARWATIBAI, widow of the said Joshi Shivji Shamji of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Wadgadi, without the Fort, the sole executrix named in the said Will....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 18th day of Feb. 1916.

Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
3288 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "JAVA MARU" having arrived on the 22nd instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for Claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Y. ASAI,
Manager,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approsecurity.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A BRANCH of the Bank has this day been opened at Masjid Bunder Cross Road, Mandvi, Bombay.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th February, 1916. 3277

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TOTOMI MARU" having arrived on the 22nd instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills for Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay 22nd February 1916.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Ferguson Road, Charni Road, Baboola Tank Road, Mody Street, Fort, and Bund Road, Poona.

Under instructions from Messrs. Husseinally Ahmedbhoy and Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 936, of 1914, in pursuance of the authority given to them by the consent decree passed in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on 21st December 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the several undermentioned immoveable proprties on the respective days and at the respetive times mentioned below:

LOT NO. 1.

FERGUSON ROAD PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Firstly: All that piece or parced of foras freehold now salt batty ground, situate at Ferguson Road, Parel, without the Fort, in the City of Bomaby in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine square yards, or thereabouts bearing the several Government and Municipal numbers mentioned in the printed conditions of sale, as also all other land (if any) held by the Vendors as part and parel of the Mills and whether included in the said numbers or otherwise and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by a public passage or gowan, partly by the property of Rajoo Babaji, on or towards the South by the Ferguson Road, aforesaid, on or towards the East by the passage or gowan aforesaid, and on or towards the West by the property now or formerly of Kaikhusroo Muncherji Heeramaneck which said premises are at the date hereof in the possession and occupation of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that foras freehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate to the north of the Ferguson Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand seven hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Bhaskar Govind, and partly by the property of Rajoo Babajee, on or towards the South partly by the property of Vinayek Govindjee and Dadoba Bhundary, partly by the property of Mahdowrao Ganpatrao Dange and partly by the property of the Mills, on or towards the East partly by the two properties, lastly hereinbefore mentioned and partly by a public passage, and on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to Government all which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 2.

CHARNI ROAD PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three thousand and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 123, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 49, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Churney Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed and now in the hands of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, on or towards the West by the Atesbheram, or the Fire Temple of Framji Cowasji Banajee on or towards the North partly by the burial ground of Sullemanee Bohras, and partly by the property formerly of Haji Joosub Balladina, and now of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the Churney Road aforesaid.

LOT NO. 3.

BABOOLA TANK PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stable built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at, or near the Jail Road, on the north side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,765 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Baboola Tank, on or towards the West by Peroo Havaldar's Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Rahimtoola Ahmed, and on or towards the South partly by the Jail Road, and partly by a chawl belonging to His Highness Mahomed Hoosein Hoosanee alias Aga Khan and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 39, New No. 242, New Survey No. 3660, and in the books of the Assessor, Bombay Municipality under Ward B No. 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412-13, 3414, (1), 3415. 3416 and Street Nos. 70-72, 2-9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 20, 22, 74, 11, 18, 19, 22, 70, 73 and 2-10.

LOT NO. 4.

MODY STREET PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent, tenure with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Mody Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 682, New No. 5871, Old Survey No. 1074, New Survey No. 8593, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2080, Street Nos. 212, 214-216, and containing by admeasurement 208 5-9 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Mody Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the house of Parpia Pradhan, and partly by the house of Ramji Chatoor, on or towards the North by the house of Ramji Chatoor, and on or towards the South by the house of Moosa Mapla.

LOT NO. 5.

BUNGALOW AT BUND ROAD, POONA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the Undersigned, at 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, outhouses, stables and buildings thereon, situate and being on the Bund Road, in the City of Poona, in the Registration Sub-district of Poona, and containing by admeasurement (15,603) fifteen thousand six hundred and three square yards, or thereabouts and known by the name of Kaji Pati, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Poona Cooty Moodeliar, on or towards the West by the property known as the Bund Cottage, on or towards the North by the property of Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, and on or towards the South by public road, leading from the Camp to the Bund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, at their Office at Treacher Building, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, MODY BAY PORT TRUST ESTATE, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Messrs. Bomanji Edulji Cassinath, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at the respective times mentioned below the following immoveable properties:—

Lot No 1.—At 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 284 4/9 square yards together with the building erected thereon and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Carwar Street, on or towards the South partly by land in the occupation of Mirza Ally Mahomed and Aga Mahomedally Hajee Abdul Hassum and partly by land in the occupation of Ruttonji Jamasjee Mistry, on or towards the East by land in the occupation of Purbhoodass Ladhabhai and Dhurrumdas Doolubhdass and on or towards the West by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A. Ward No. 2720, Street No. 29 Karwar Street and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Lot No. 2.—At 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Mody Bay Imperial Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 253 7/9 square yards together with the building erected thereon and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Coompta Street, on or towards the South by vacant ground in the occupation of the Trustees of the Fort of Bombay, on or towards the East by Frere Road and on or towards the West by the vacant ground in the occupation of the said Trustees and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A. Ward No. 1897 and Street No. 14-16-18 Frere Road and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Lot No. 3.—At 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 344 4/9 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Goa Street, on or towards the South, East and West by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A. Ward No. 2750 (2) Street No. 35A Goa Street and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, Oriental Building, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS AND COLLECTORS OF ARTS, CURIOS AND NOVELTIES.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 24th and FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waterloo Mansions opposite the Sailor's Home and next to Hotel Majestic, Mayo Road, Fort, valuable and handsome, richly decorated with the choicest colours and gold, extra large and small size Japanese vases one pair models of Japanese temple (Pagoda) decorated with real gold on dark blue ground, very handsome large and small Koro jars with covers, a selected collection of large and small bronze figures, each having some subject, rich transparent porcelain hand painted tea and coffee sets, large size copper enamelled vases, all decorated on the latest pattern, rich silver ware, such as vases, tea sets, trays, etc., etc. few lots of fancy Japanese ornaments small and large Satsooma vases, wall and table plates, rich tea and coffee sets with silk lined teakwood boxes. One very handsome silk wall purdah decorated with real gold, rich water colours on silk in frames, rich wall purdahs, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 11 a.m. (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses. Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamat'pura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Marekts, Parel, Purbhadevi Road, and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods, at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 Second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shegram in good order.

1 Second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 23rd February at 2-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Godown in Hummum Street, next to Messrs. Duke and Son's Soda Water Factory (where the furniture has been arranged for Auction Sale) the very valuable high class substantial and neatpolished household and office teak and blackwood furniture, consisting of dining tables for 6 persons dining chairs, double meatsafes, dinner waggons, sideboards, marble top centre tables, tapestry and leather lined drawing room spring cushioned suites of sofas, and chairs, mahoganized artistic mirrored cabinets, easy and low chairs, Rocking chairs, curzon chairs, easels, square tiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs, with records, fancy vases, revolving book cases, offices chairs, writing and office tables, Ladies writing tables, bookstands, carpets, large size glass screens, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads, dressing chests of drawers, dressing tables, marble topped washing tables, towel horses, baba easy chairs, dirty clothes baskets, umbrella stands, hatstands, verandah benches, iron folding chairs for the garden, table lamps, English dinner sets, etc., etc.

The property of an English Gentleman proceeded Home including that of others.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Old Nagpada Cross Lane, advertised for TO-DAY WEDNESDAY the 23rd day of February, is POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1915.

THE ORIENTAL IRON WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:

Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire escapes, Gate Railings, etc,.

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE.

GOLPITHA, BOMBAY. NO 4.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 27th day of February 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, opposite the new church, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and crockery ware, marble topped and plain tables, fancy teapoys, rich silk tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, rich silk tapestry upholdstered chesterfield handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, rich engrawings, rich Persian and English carpets, rich toned Gabruder Knake's iron framed cottage piano imported by Messrs. Rose and Co., bronze figures, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, English refrigerator ice chest, iron single and double bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, zoonda almirahs single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers bentwood chairs, lady's and gent's bicycles, iron cooking stove, garden flower pots etc., etc.

The property of H. L. BRYCE Esq., of Messrs. Hoar and Co.

Catalgues will by published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd Feb., 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.

EVERY NIGHT AT 6-45.

(Howitt-Phillips Company performing at 9-30.)

LAST THREE NIGHTS

of the

CINEMA SUCCESS OF 1916.

The Great Film

"THE LIFE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE"

(ROYAL OPERA HOUSE EXCLUSIVE).

3,700 feet long.

The first Army Nurse's career was devoted to the sick. All who care for our brave wounded heroes should pay her tribute by becoming acquainted with it. Only last week QUEEN MARY unveiled a Florence Nightingale Memorial in ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

WIFFLES AGAIN!

This time in

A FAMILY INTRIGUE.

He is seen as himself, as his sister, and as himself impersonating his sister. A real comic French tangle!

A real comic French tangle!

SCENES IN TONKIN.

A coloured Chinese Travel subject.

Also the

PATHE GAZETTE

by the English Mail.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market.

COMING. COMING.

SATURDAY NEXT.

A GREAT THEATRICAL EVENT.

Film Version of Signor Luig Manzotti's Celebrated

CONTINENTAL BALLET

EXCELSIOR

OR

THE TRIUMPH OF PROGRESS

5,000 Feet. 4 Parts.

A Gorgeous BALLET by Hundreds of Dancers, Acted and Produced by the Leading Dancers of Italy.

USUAL HALF RATES.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

SKATING RINK.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
Practice Session for Ladies 9-30 to 10-30 a.m.
Eveing Session 6 to 8.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30.
Extra Session Daily from 10-30 to 5.
Sunday Morning Session 9 to 11.
Matinee for Children Saturdays from 4-30 to 5-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

The Final Episodes of

"THE CLUTCHING HAND."

His arrest and the extraordinary revelation of a dual identity, even more incongruous than the famous Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

MATSUSHINA BAY	RIM OF DESERT	PATHE'S GAZETTE	WIFFLES DANCING PUMPS
Japanese Travel film.	A drama with a moral	Latest.	The best by M. Prince

NEXT WEEK

look out for

THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

TIME—7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. NIGHTLY.

PRICES AS USUAL.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

Last few nights! Last few nights! Last few nights!

PROVEANIE TROUPE
6 Wonderful Cyclists, from the Coliseum, London,

PROVEANIE TROUPE
6 Wonderful Cyclists, from the Coliseum, London.

THE LONDON FILM CO'S LATEST and GREATEST PRODUCTION.

"THE MIDDLEMAN"

Played and produced by an all star London Cast, featuring the Famous London Stars.

ALBERT CHEVALIER | JANE GAIL of "Prisoner of Zenda" fame | GERALD AMES of "Rupert of Hentzau" fame

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS COMPANY

Extending their season for a week. They played last Saturday and on previous occasions with HOUSE FULL board up.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

A Drama od Western Life.

"THE LAND OF PROMISE"

Wherein we meet Canadian pioneers who live and work on the great prairies. Women are scarce in Manitoba, so marriages are not always love matches, but the one in this drama eventually proves to be all that could be desired.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30
FRIDAY AT 9-30

The great Classical Drama

"FOR THE QUEEN"

A tale of intrigues in the Spanish Court, which introduces the splendidly altruistic character of Don Caesar de Bazan, immortalised by Victor Hugo.

SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 4-30.

The play that packed the Royal Opera House last week.

"EAST LYNNE"

A sensational drama of a wife's desperate efforts to retrieve the wrong she had done her husband by deserting him through unfounded jealousy.

SATURDAY AT 9-30.

Sir George Alexander's Success,

"THE THIEF"

A sensational Society drama, adapted from the French by Cosmo Gordon-Lennox and produced at the St. Jame's Theatre, London.

BOOKING at S. ROSE & CO.

EVENING PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

Instructions for booking best available seats will be given at the theatre from 6-15 to 8-15 p. m.

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:
Rs. 2, Re. 1 and As. 8.

All Children half prices to Rs. 2 & 1 seats.

AT THE DOOR OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXICABS AND VICTORIAS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF EACH PERFORMANCE, BUT CAN BE ASSURED IF NOTICE IS GIVEN AT THE BOOKING OFFICE DURING THE FIRST INTERVAL.

NOW SHOWING

The fourth instalment of the

BROKEN COIN

CASH PRIZES

Rs. 1,000.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 1266.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

Wednesday, 23rd February, 1916,

at 9 p. m. (S.T.)

VIRATANAYA

Look out for Saturday's Announcement.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT

The 13th, 14th & 15th Episodes of

THE BLACK BOX
THE BLACK BOX
THE BLACK BOX

with

THE GAUMONT GRAPHIC

and

CHARLES CHAPLIN. CHARLES CHAPLIN.

in

"CHAMPION CHARLIE"

a two act roaring farce comedy.

TIME: 7, 8-45, 10-30 (S.T.) NIGHTLY.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL daily opens at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 23rd February to 11th March, 1916 (including Sundays). 3267

SANSCRIT BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bhagwat's Pocket Sanscrit English Dictionary	1	8
Raghuvansha with Commentary & Notes by S. P. Pandit 3 Vols.	2	12
Paribhashendusekhara by Dr. Keilhorn, 4 Vols.	2	0
Apte's Handy Up-to-date Eng-Sans Dicy	1	12
Bhashantar Mayukh by Modak	0	7
Gadya Padya Muktahar by Pandit Bhawanishankar	0	9
Meghduta with Tika, Eng. Notes & Translation by Nandargiker	1	8
Rutusanhar with Eng. Notes & Translation by Iyer	0	12
Dhaturup Chandrika or Dhatukosh by Upadhye	3	0
Janakiharanam with Eng, Notes & Translation by Nandargiker	3	0
Subhashit Ratnakar	2	0
Uttarrami Charita with Tika, Eng. Notes and Translation by Kale	3	0
English Translation of Hitopdesha by Dravid	1	0
Hitopdesha with Eng. Notes & Translation by Dravid	1	8
Mudrarakshasa with Tika, Eng. Notes & Translation by Kale	2	12
Subanta-Rupa Kaumudi by Thatte	0	9
Kiratarjuniya Kavya (I-X) with Eng. Translation by Pangarker	1	8
Bhamini Vilas with Tika, Eng. Notes & Translation by Bal	1	8
Weber's Indian Literature	5	10
Ballantyne's Laghu Kaumudi	4	8
Balkand Ramayan with Notes by Peterson	0	14
Kasika	6	8

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of.

Geo. GORINGE, Esq., F. F., A., F. I. A., (Lond.)

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director:
58, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative and see how much brighter things look.

D. 10

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Feb. 21st.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,500
" " Sales of East Indian ..		100
" " Imports		Nil.
Mid. Americans		7.77— 5
Egyptian F.G.F.		..11.70—15
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	..March	11.25—21
	May	11.51—20
New Orleans 10 a.m...	..March	10.95—24
	May	11.25—25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 21st.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Feb.	7.75	12
Feb.-March	7.50	12
March-April	7.50	12
April-May	7.47	12
May-June	7.45	12
June-July	7.42	12
July-Aug.	7.40	12
Aug.-Sept.	7.31	12
Sept.-Oct.	7.25	11
Oct.-Nov.	7.20	11
Nov.-Dec.	7.17	10
Dec-Jan.	7.14	10
Jan.-Feb.	7.10	10

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 21st.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	..11.47—17
May	..11.64—17
July	..11.67—16

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 21st.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	5.60
" " Fully Good	..	5.75
" " Fine	..	5.90
M. G. Bhownuggar, Good	..	6.04
" " Fully Good	..	6.18
" " Fine	..	6.33
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	..	6.05
" " " Fine	..	6.35
M. G. Broach Good	..	7.30
" Fully Good	..	7.45
" Fine	..	7.60
M. G. Scinde Good	..	5.55
" " Fully Good	..	5.70
" " Fine	..	5.85

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 2slt.

Bar Silver Spot	26 15/16+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Abvanced owing to Continent, China & Mint Buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate since 8th Aug. 1914.	5 %
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

Unchgd.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Transfer on Calcutta Rs.	5,00,000	
" Bombay "	18,50,000	@ ¼ 5/32
" Madras "	5,00,000	

The sum of £50,000 has been released.

Consols. 2½ %	58¾+⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	54½+¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan.	80½ Unchgd
Government Securities 3%	69½ "
Exchange on London at Paris	Francs. 28.03 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 21st.

3½% 1925—1928	£88—¼
4½% 1925—1945	£97⅞+5/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 18th.

WHEAT.

No Quotations for Indian Wheat.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 2,030,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Febuary Steamer Paid. 70/3
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Mar. 68/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } February Sailer Paid. 72 Steamer Buyers 68/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Paid 83
Toria Rapeseed.—Feb.-Mar. Buyers 74

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Paid. 76/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cotton eed (sound delivered per con) Feb-Mar. Hull Buyers £14-7-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	130½
Standard Copper G. M. B.	108
Copper Braziers	£143
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	70
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£27-15-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie.	£5-15-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-March value.	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe March.	3/5½

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C 9

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

In spite of a fairly heavy decline in the home markets, our market is steady rates being only about Re 1 lower than those of yesterday, with few sellers.

No business of any importance has been reported.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.
Fully Good Bengal 215.
Fine Akola 257-8.
Good Broach 282½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	285	..	283/3	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	221	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	227	216	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	217/8	..	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	237/8	226	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	273	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	273	..	..	"
M G Akola Khem.	258	..	..	"
Do.	262	..	..	May. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M G. Broach	282	..	273	Mar. 1916
H. G. Westerns	..	..	285	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	"
H. G. Miraj	..	..	310	"
H G. Compta	..	..	305	"
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	308	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, February 22nd, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	219	..	1/25 Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	239	227	215	..	Ready
	..	226	214	..	March
	..	230	218	..	May
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	218	207	..	Ready
	..	216	206	..	March
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	237	215	..	Ready
	..	237	215	..	March
	..	241	..	..	May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	213	..	Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	273	..	Ready
Akola-Khgm	..	267	249	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	256	248	..	March
	..	260	..	..	May
Oomrawatee dese-patpoint (M.G.)	..	258	250	..	Ready & Mar.
Dhamangaum Pootgaum (M.G)	..	261	253	..	Ready & Mar.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	266	258	..	Ready & Mar.
Nagpore Kampel (M.G.)	..	274	266	..	Ready & Mar.
Wardha Highat. (M.G.)	..	274	266	..	Ready & Mar.
Broach (M G.)	..	278	275	..	Ready
	..	280	277	..	March
	..	285	..	282	1/25 April
Mathia (M.G.)	..	239	227	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	277	April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	306	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	287	April/May
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	281	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	304	April/May
Miraj M. G.	..	..	..	306	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country FREE and AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotation of the Exchange are (unless otherwise noted) "Basis Terms," i.e. inclusive of 6 annas per vale of Mazagaon allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 21st February 1916:—

Cotton	22,273 Bales.
Wheat	3,098 cwts.
Linseed	4,929 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,339 "
Ginjellyseed	4,231 "
Poppyseed	107 "
Groundnuts	8,333 "
Castorseed	11,935 "
Rice	2,907 "
Myrabollams	2,336 "
Cottonseed	40,033 "
Mowraseed	37 "
Gram	1,843 "
Joowar	2,146 "
Maize	92 "
Barley	6,590 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 22nd—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	43 8 0	6 8 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	43 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 9 0	6 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 2 0	8 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 14 0	8 4 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	42 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 7 0	7 15 0
Groundnuts ...	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 8 0	3 12 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	6	9	6
Linseed May	8	11	6

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Mar.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Do Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. April.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 23.32d.
Francs 3 m-s Do.	194½
60 d-s Hongkong	140½
Do. Shanghai	190½
Do. Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-0-0
Australian Do.	25.4-0
Bombay Do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-2-0
English Dragons	15-5-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood some what weak to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares kept almost stationary.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids closed at Rs. 480.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 435, Standards to Rs. 1,042½, Madhavji to Rs. 1,292½, Centrals to Rs. 2,047½, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,522½ and Ahmedabad advanced to Rs. 850.

Currimbhai kept steady at Rs. 235, Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 145 and Indore Malwas at Rs. 267½.

Pearl Mill shares declined to Rs. 320 and Simplex to Rs. 337½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 121. Deferred after touching Rs. 347½ closed at Rs. 350.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,145.

Bombay Buma Trading Co-orporative shares declined to Rs. 847½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Co. Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 228 and Preference at Rs. 166½ x. d.

Katni Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 116½.

Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 65. Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,502½.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares advanced to Rs. 565. Sara Sirargunj Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 75.

Shivrajpoors were placed at Rs. 20½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 84.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds kept unchanged at Rs. 95. (long-dated.)

COMPANY MEETINGS.

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

The general meeting of the shareholders of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Limited, was held at the registered offices in Home Street, Fort, Bombay, yesterday the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett (Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.), Chairman of the Company presiding.

The Directors' Report said:—

The net receipts or the line for the year ended 30th September, 1915, amounted to Rs. 2,37,614. Of this amount, Rs. 46,000, being the estimated earnings for the last quarter of 1914 was credited to last year's Revenue Account leaving a balance of Rs. 1,91,614 for the first nine months of 1915. To this has to be added the net receipts for the last three months of the year which are esimated approximately at Rs. 50,000 bringing the total net receipts up to Rs. 2,41,614.4-4. The Directors declared an adinterim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 15 per share, which absorbed Rs. 75,000, leaving Rs. 1,66,614. To this has to be added the amount brought forward from last year and miscellaneous receipts, and after deducting expenses, including interest to debentureholders, there is a balance of Rs. 1,10,861 available for disposal which the Directors proposed to apply as follows:—Dividend for the second half-year ended 31st December, 1915, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum or Rs. 20 per share, making 7 per cent. for the 12 months, free of Income Tax Rs. 1,00,000, Bonus to Company's Office Clerks Rs. 500, Balance to be carried forward Rs. 10,361, total Rs. 1,10,861.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the Report said:—I am very glad to be able to point to the fact that the result of the year's working of your railway enables your Directors to propose a higher rate of Dividend than for the 8 previous years and equivalent to the highest dividend which has been paid since your Company came into existence. When I addressed you twelve months ago, I pointed out the possibility of the war in Europe adversely affecting the results of the year under review and I think you will agree with me that so far from this being the case we are in a position to congratulate ourselves on the earnings of the railway during a year of war. In this connection the following figures relating to the Khed-Brahma Extension may be of interest to you.

	1914.	1915.
No. of tickets issued	99,394	1,03,229
do. collected	98,590	1,00,151
Inward goods in Maunds	94,479	1,31,716
Outward do	2,03,287	1,49,382

The noticeable decline in outward goods traffic we may ascribe to the weakness of the monsoon against which has to be placed an increase on inward goods and coaching traffic. I would here like to remind you of the doubts that were expressed some years ago by several people as to the wisdom of extending your railway from Himmatnagar to Brahma Khed. The results of the year under review prove, I think, that the decision to construct the extension was a wise one seeing that we have worked back to the dividend ruling prior to the addition of the extension and have now a lease until 1930 which otherwise might have been terminated in 1917.

With regard to the prospects of the current year I have no reason to anticipate any unfavourable developments. We are needless to say to a certain extent dependent on the results of the Monsoon and we can only hope that in this latter respect we shall be more fortunate than we were last year. I regret to have to bring to your notice that during a period extending between January, 1912, and June 1915, a sum aggregating Rs. 43,741-12-0 was erroneously credited in excess to the gross earnings of your line instead of to those of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on account of charges collected at the Out-Agencies of Modasa and Harsol for the Carriage of Goods to and from Talod. Your Directors are taking the necessary steps on your behalf to have these figures verified, and provided they are correct it is proposed to adjust the amount in question by a debit to the Revenue earnings of your line in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to an extent not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in any half year. In regard to the Reserve Fund, owing to the fact that no Capital Expenditure was incurred during 1915, the available balance remains at last year's figure, namely Rs. 67,329-4-4. This sum should, I think, more than suffice to meet any probable call on your Company's resources during the current year on account of Capital Expenditure for new works and your Directors have consequently decided not to make any addition to the Fund for the present. With these remarks I beg to propose that the Report of the Directors and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1915, and now taken as read be and the same are hereby approved adopted and confirmed.

The Report and resolutions were adopted.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. A 8

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders of the Company was also held yesterday under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett.

The Directors' Report stated:—

The net receipts of the line for the year ended 30th September, 1915, amounted to Rs. 70,903. Of this amount, Rs. 15,900, being the estimated earnings for the last quarter of 1914 was credited to last year's Revenue Account leaving a balance of Rs. 55,003 for the first nine months of 1915. To this has to be added the net receipts for the last three months of the year which are estimated approximately at Rs. 15,500 bringing the total net receipts up to Rs. 70,503. The Directors declared an adinterim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 2-8-0 per share, which absorbed Rs. 28,750 leaving Rs. 41,753. To this has to be added the amount brought forward from last year and miscellaneous receipts, and after deducting expenses there is a balance of Rs. 31,799 available for disposal which the Directors propose to apply as follows:—

Dividend for the second half-year ended 31st December 1915 at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, or Rs. 2-12 per share, making 5½ per cent. for the twelve months, free of Income Tax, Rs. 31,625, Balance to be carried forward, Rs. 174, Total Rs. 31,799.

In proposing the adoption of the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1915, the chairman said:—

You will have noticed that the same dividend as paid last year is proposed and I trust that you will consider this quite satisfactory. When I addressed you twelve months ago, I refrained from expressing too sanguine hopes as to the prospects of your Company for the year under review, as I considered them dependent on the course of the European war and the effect it would have on Indian trade in general. You will see however that any fears I may have entertained on this score, as far as we are concerned, have happily not been justified as although your line carried fewer passengers than in 1914, the goods traffic was larger and the total net receipts show an increase of approximately Rs. 2,000 on the year's working, subject of course to the usual Adjustment on Audit for the months of November and December. In regard to the prospects of the current year I am hopeful that hostilities in Europe, if further prolonged as at present seems inevitable, will not tend to affect the earnings of your Railway, and that given a favourable monsoon we shall at least be able to maintain the present rate of dividend. No further information is forthcoming at present as to when the construction of the line from Dholka to Dhanduka by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and from Dhanduka to Rampur by the Bhavnagar Durbar will be taken in hand, and it seemed probable that a considerable time must elapse before your Company will be in a position to derive any benefit from the construction of this line. With these few remarks I beg to propose that the Report of the Directors together with the Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1915, and now taken as read be and the same are hereby approved adopted and confirmed.

The Report and resolutions were adopted.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in
Tues.	22	m 1 1	28 7	22	m 7 4	16 2
		1 26a	27 7		7 24	17 2
Wed.	23	m 1 30	28 8	23	m 7 32	16 1
		2 6a	27 2		7 56a	16 2
Thur.	24	m 2 0	27 8	24	m 8 7	16 1
		2 52a	26 7		8 16a	19 3
Fri.	25	m 2 34	26 10	25	m 8 51	16 5
		3 48a	25 11		9 7a	20 7
Sat	26	m 3 16	25 11	26	m 9 47	17 0
		4 58a	25 4		10 18a	21 8
Sun.	27	m 4 17	24 11	27	m 11 2	17 6
		6 37a	25 3			
Mon.	28	m 5 50	24 3	28	m 0 46	22 0
		8 18a	25 0		0 42a	17 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 22 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 4m.	" 6h. 42m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 42m.
" 24 (Thursday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 42m.
" 25 (Friday)	" 7h. 2m.	" 6h 43m.
" 26 (Saturday)	" 7h. 1m.	" 6h. 43m
" 27 (Sunday)	" 7h. 1m.	" 6h. 43m
" 28 (Monday)	" 7h. 0m.	" 6h. 44m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1916 February	19d.	7h. 58-6m. a.m.
Last Quarter	"	26d.	2h 53-8m. p.m.
First Quarter	March	4d.	9h. 27-6m. a.m.
Full Moon	"	12d	0h. 2-9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 22nd February 1916 was 30.110 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given here.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. B 9

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 22.

Local rainfall has occurred in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The chief amounts are:—Sibsagar one inch, Cherrapunjee three-quarters, and Narayanganj two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in north-east India and a few falls in north Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd February 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are very lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind but clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind. Night temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature continues in defect at Veraval and Surat; night temperature is generally in excess in kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has fallen and is now generally in slight defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 22nd of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Total since November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	66	49	88	..	5.10	—3.87
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22th)	79	66	74	..	4.79	2.02
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79	50	55	..	0.13	—0.94
Rawalpindi	70	41	81	..	2.19	—3.49
Lahore	76	46	80	..	0.68	—1.65
Mussur	80	50	57	..	0.35	..
Ambala	78	50	61	..	1.31	—3.34
Delhi	77	57	87	..	1.56	—0.66
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79	55	58	..	0.64	—0.64
Mainpuri	78	54	76	..	1.00	—0.99
Jhansi	84	57	35	..	0.55	—0.84
Cawnpore	80	54	75	..	0.41	1.23
Allahabad	81	56	72	..	1.01	—0.84
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	84	46	47	..	0	—0.80
Karachi	78	66	85	..	0.18	—0.97
Ajmer	77	49	46	..	0.06	—0.96
Jaipore	80	54	52	..	0.24	—0.82
Kotah	83	53	35	..	0.03	—0.69
Mount Abu	68	56	92	..	0	—0.99
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	MS.					
Bhuj	86	62	38	..	0	—0.37
Dwarka	78	70	83	..	0.19	—0.43
Veraval	76	66	86	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	89	62	91	..	0	—0.44
Bhavnagar Para	85	61	93	..	0 01	—0.42
Surat	84	62	81	..	0	—0.31
Ahmedabad	89	63	71	..	0	—0.33
Deesa	89	60	83	..	0	—0.45
Neemuch	81	49	0	..	0.08	—0.59
Indore	84	52	42	..	1.13	—0.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81	52	56	..	1.07	—0.97
Saugor	80	56	42	..	1.25	—0.62
Mohtangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	87	57	55	..	0.82	—0.21
Akola	90	60	42	..	1.95	0.32
Amraoti	89	60	47	..	1.02	—0.66
Nagpur	88	63	40	..	1.25	—0.79
Chanda	92	56	47	..	0.84	—0 83
Raipur	86	61	67	..	1.25	—0.14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80	69	85	..	0.09	—0.47
Ratnagiri	80	67	71	..	0.81	0.12
Mormugao	82	69	89	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	81	67	92	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92	64	45	..	0.16	—0.66
Ahmednagar	91	58	39	..	2.40	2.13
Poona	91	53	59	..	0.32	—0.79
Sholapur	96	60	32	..	1.27	—0.23
Bijapur	96	66	35	..	0.43	—0.60
Belgaum	93	57	49	..	1.70	—0.24
Ahmedabad	89	62	39	..	1.82	0.64
Nizamabad (Indore)	94	58	41	..	0.93	—0.16
Hyderabad	93	63	57	..	0.79	—0.67
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86	71	77	..	8.17	4.80
Calicut	87	74	79	..	13.29	6.93
Cochin	90	78	77	..	8.84	—0.31
Colombo	88	72	94	..	27.91	5.02
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93	72	80	..	20.73	14.12
Bellary	98	74	41	..	7.26	5.04
Cuddapah	100	73	58	..	9.44	4.68
Madras	87	71	88	..	21.24	1.01
Bangalore	91	65	67	..	3.60	—0.11
Coimbatore	94	68	57	..	6.76	1.60
Trichinopoly	94	70	66	..	12.87	4.03
Negapatam	87	73	78	..	24.33	4.77

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY: COLABA.

Bombay 21st February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	21.834 Inches
Temperature of Air	74.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.4 "
Dew point	67.0 "
Relative humidity or Air	0.783 "
Extent of cloudy sky (Calm Whole sky clouds—10)	2.6 "
Maximum Temperature of Air	80.2 "
Minimum do. do	69.5 " W
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, ENE, WNW, NN
Movement of Wind do do:	117 Mil

(Continued from Column 6.)

FOR NAGASAKI.

Java Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 22.

S. S. Shirala from Mauritius. Agents M. M. and Co.—400 bundles mats, 50 bags flour, 12 casks old lead, 9 cases 16 baskets fruit, 15 casks goat skins, 3 casks old copper, 24 casks old brass, 19 bundles old zinc, 77,729 bags sugar.

S. S. Rhemania from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana.—672 cases 1 bale cotton goods, 13 cases silk goods, 10 cases essential oil, 1 case 2 tubs cheese, 2 cases watches, 11 cases wine, 50 cases glue, 1 case soap, 1 case perfumery, 20 cases woollen goods, 4 cases conserved fruit, 20 barrels tartaric acid, 40 cases conserves, 771 slabs marble, 8 cases marble works, 3 cases yarn, 4 cases gas mantles, 89 cases mixed piece-goods, 228 cases vermouth, 9 cases saffron, 52 cases musical instruments, 5 cases art silk goods, 125 cases milk, 62 cases twine, 55 cases paper, 20 cases chocolate, 3 cases hemp yarn, 13 cases provisions, 7 packages battram, 4 bags cowries, 1 bag gum course, 16 bags gum, 12 cases lemons, 19 boxes 5 cases specie, 43 bags coffee, 100 packages alkali, 39 bags gum Arabic, 2 cases colour, 1 bundle mats, 1 case old copper, 33 bundles skins, 190 barrels pumice stones, 1 lot albaster start, 2 cases old brass, 2 bundles old zinc, 10 cases candied peels, 850 bags almonds.

(Continued in Column 5.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22.

Java Maru	Fuchigami	Kobe
Totomi Maru	Tavaka	Yokohama
Blackheath	Scott	Port Said
Orseolo	Chiesa	Genoa

DEPARTURES

Feb. 22.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Ilwen	Paul	Hull

The following steamer entered the Docks for loading on Tuesday.

Steamer Circassia for Liverpool

The following steamer received port clearance on Tuesday.

Steamer Rinaldo for Hull

Tuesday, 21sth Feb. 1916

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 21st instant.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Tosan Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 20th instant and is due here in the morning of the 24th instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Java Maru, 2,847 tons, Captain D. Fuchigami, arrived here on Tuesday from Kobe, which port she left on the 21st ultimo, with a cargo of rice and a general cargo on board.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2,620 tons, Captain O. Tavaka, arrived here on Tuesday from Yokohama, which port she left on the 17th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Blackheath:—The steamer Blackheath, 2,978 tons, Captain M. H. Scott, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Port Said, in ballast.

S. S. Orseolo:—The Italian Line steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S. Chiesa, arrived here on Tuesday from

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Anthropological Society, Annual General Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Opera House, "The Land of Promise", 9-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.
Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi Race Course.
Western India Lawn Tennis Championship, entries close.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

Bombay Hunt, Irla.

Opera House, "For the Queen", 9-30 p.m.

Dr. Moulton's Lecture on 'Aryan Social and Religious Institutions,' Convocation Hall, 6 p.m.

P. and O. s. s. Nagoya with English Mails of 4th instant due at 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

Opera House, "For the Queen" 9-30 p.m.

Address by Sir John Prescott Hewett, former Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, on the work of the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Headquarters of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Science Institute, Mayo Road, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m., his Excellency the Governor presiding.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

Opera House, "East Lynne," 4-30 p.m.; and "The Thief", 9-30 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, 5.45 p.m.

Bombay Medical Union, annual general meeting, 7-15 p.m., Dinner 8.45 p.m., Readymony Building, Apollo Pier Road.

SUNDAY, Feb. 27.

Mr. C. P. DeCunha's Lecture on "Classical v. Romantic Art," under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., Bandmann Varieties.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

IN MEMORIAM.

In ever fond and loving memory of my dear husband Edwin Pickin (Teddy) who departed this life on the 23rd February 1915. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife.

A bitter grief, a shock severe
To part with one I loved so dear,
My loss is great, I'll not complain
But hope in Heaven to meet again.

HARVEY JONES—At sea, W. Harvey Jones, Manager of The Eastern Bank Limited, Calcutta.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

February 23.

Riding School, Fort.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7.15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles and swords.

Riding School, Santa Cruz.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7 a.m.

Parades.—A and B Troops will parade today Wednesday 23rd instant at 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station (All members will attend). Dress.—Drill Order with arms, khaki shirts.

C and D Troops will parade as follows.—
To-day Wednesday 23rd inst. at 7 a.m. Class for N. C. Officers. Rendezvous Camp Riding School.
Friday 25th inst. at 7 a.m. Sword Exercise (All members will attend) Rendezvous Camp Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order with swords, khaki shirts.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding. Feb. 22.

No. 71—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing February, 20th, 1916:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherren.

No. 72—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—
Wednesday 23rd at 7 a.m. 6" B. L. C. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.
Saturday 26th at 7 a.m. 6" B. L. C. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.
Sunday 27th 6" B. L. C. Elementary Practice at Mahaluxmi, Fort.
Time of this parade will be notified later.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Practice will take place on March, 19th, 1916. All members must attend this practice unless a medical certificate is furnished to the Officer Commanding, No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Members are therefore requested to attend the following parades:—

BATTERY DRILL.

Sundays 11 a.m. at Factory Gate.
Fridays 4-45 p.m. at Factory Gate.

GUN DRILL.

Wednesdays 9 a.m. at Factory Gate.
Wednesdays 8 a.m. at Factory Gate.

Any member who intends going on leave must also make an application to the Officer Commanding Company.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on Wednesday the 23rd instant, at 6-15 p.m. for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd.Lieut., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

February, 23.

36 Billets.—Saturday 26th inst.—C and D Coys will parade at Church Gate Station at 2-40 p.m. and proceed to Billets at Santa Cruz under Coy. arrangements. No men must travel without tickets which will be issued by Officers Commanding Coys.

31. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
G Coy. Thursday, February 24th.
E Coy. Friday, February 25th.
All men in above Companies must complete their musketry on above dates. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

33. Clothing.—No clothing or equipment will be issued from Quarter-Master's Stores during March.

38. Proficiency Examinations.—Proficiency Candidates will parade on the Maidan in front of the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. Thursday March 2nd. Dress.—Drill Order.
B, G, J Companies will parade under Coy. arrangements at the same time and place.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

It is proposed to hold Competitions under service conditions on the Range at Ghat Kopar as follows:—
Sunday March 5th for Marksmen only.
Sunday March 12th for 1st Class Shots only.
Sunday March 19th for 2nd Class Shots only.
Sunday March 26th. for Recruits only.
Full details will be published later, but probably individual and team competitions will be held on each of the above dates. Men will only be allowed to fire on the dates allotted to their classification in the Annual Return of Musketry for the current season.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Volunteers will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—Soirad ..... Franklin
Polonaise—Musken ..... Faust
Valse (Spanish)—Sun Sebastian ..... Dodwell
Selection—The Gondaliers ..... Sullivan
Piccolo Duett—Two Little Finches ..... King
Selection—Italian Folk Songs ..... Rampezzotti
Two-Step—Mr. Jolly Boy ..... Higgs.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The R. M. S. Khiva which left London on the 5th instant and has on board the mails of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said on Monday, the 21st instant.

AN EXAMINATION IN 'FIRST AID."

The Students of the "First Aid" Class (for males) organised by the Ambulance Officer A. K. N. Rane, will be examined by Dr. D. B. N. Dandekar, L.M., & S., Corps Surgeon of the Brigade, on Sunday the 27th instant at the Dadar English School, Dadar at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

A MAJOR ROBBED.

Major W. P. Alexander, who was living in Upper Colaba, has reported to the Police that on Monday, afternoon, someone entered his house and removed a gold watch and chain and other articles of the value of Rs. 127.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACE COURSE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this afternoon a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twelve attacks and five deaths from plague and eight attacks and one death from small-pox took place in the city on Monday. Middle and Lower Colaba reported four attacks and three deaths from plague, Sewri two attacks and one death, Parel and Tarwadi two attacks each and Kamatipura and Chukla one attack each. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 75, as compared with 71 of the corresponding day of 1915, and 107 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,408 rats caught on Monday, 84 were found to be plague-stricken.

FATALITY IN DADAR RAILWAY YARD

Dr. Nunan, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a military pensioner, Biseshwarsingh Hanamansingh, who was working on the G. I. P. Railway at Matunga as a watchman. The deceased left his house on Sunday last, as he wanted to go to Bombay to make some purchases. But he did not return home at all and nothing was heard of him until Monday, when his dead body was found in the Dadar Railway yard under a culvert. It is presumed that the deceased fell into the culvert while returning home in the night.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injury probably caused by an accidental fall.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Thirtieth Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the Annual Report of the Council and the audited Accounts of the Society for the year ending 31st December 1915 will be adopted and office-bearers for the ensuing year will be elected.

At the same meeting a paper on "Sex in Birth and Sex after Death," by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will be read.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

The agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted in all 428 cases involving cruelty to 986 animals and birds, in the month of January, 1916. In 134 cases fines were imposed by the Magistrates for cruelty and in 208 other cases for overloading. The animals in cruelty cases sent to the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital for Animals, after their owners had been fined, numbered 68, while those sent without fines were two. One other animal was sent to the Pinjrapole with fine. Fifteen cases were warned and discharged. The total number of animals and birds in the Hospital on the 1st day of January was 285. 299 animals and birds were newly admitted during the month. Of the total, 214 were discharged cured, 50 left uncured and 24 died, leaving 296 animals and birds, still under treatment at the end of the month. 71 animals and birds were treated as out-patients, while 83 more were treated by the Society's veterinary inspectors as out-patients at their dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Masagon and Dadar.

POONA FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 22.

It is understood that the three new buildings connected with the Fergusson College, viz., the Biological Laboratory, the addition to the Chemical Laboratory, and the Students' Reading Room and Library, which are all under construction, will shortly be completed, and that his Excellency Lord Willingdon will formally open them on the 20th June.

It is reported that the shops of nearly all the tea merchants in Amritsar, have been searched in connection with unnatural tea and Mr. Newby, of the Tea Cess Committee, assisted in the search. One Mahomedan dealer, it is stated, had several maunds of raw material for the purpose of manufacture of the same.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

ANNUAL MEETING

A meeting of the members of the General Board of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital was held yesterday evening at the office of Mr. J B. Petit when Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy presided.

The report of the working of the hospital for 1914 which has already been published in these columns was approved and adopted.

The meeting placed on record its deep sense of sorrow at the great loss sustained by the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital by the sad death of its President, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, the donor and founder of the Hospital, whose princely donation and keen personal interest in the scheme from the very commencement so largely brought the Hospital to its present condition of great usefulness to the community.

The meeting appointed Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, President, Sir Dinshaw Davar, Vice-President, Mr. Dadabhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Honorary Treasurer, Mr Jehangir J. Vimadalal, Honorary Solicitor, and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Honorary Secretary for the period of two years ending 15th November 1917.

The Secretary was authorised to issue on the 23rd February voting papers returnable by the 4th March to the members of the General Committee for the election from among themselves of twelve members of the Executive Committee to represent the General Board during the period of two years ending 15th November 1917, in place of the present twelve members, who retire but are eligible for re-election; and Messrs. D. M. Jijibhoy and H. B. Warden were appointed scrutineers for the purpose.

Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co. and Mr. Rustomjee K. Mody were appointed Honorary Auditors for the year 1915-1916.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

New York, Feb. 21.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000
Day's Exports to Continent	16,000
Futures at New York, March	11.26
Previous closing price	11.35
Futures at New York, May	11.50
Previous closing price	11.61
Spot Cotton at New York	11.35
Previous price	11.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.25
Previous price	11.37
Futures at New Orleans, March	10.97
Previous price	11.05
Futures at New Orleans, May	11.26
Previous price	11.34
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅞

New York and New Orleans Markets will be closed to-morrow.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

At the share market the market for jute mill shares opened steady and unchanged but ruled somewhat irregular, although a fair volume of business was put through. Barnagores were higher, while Fort Williams, Kamarhatty, Kanknarrahs and Northbrooks were all easier and the market closed with a quieter tendency. Coals did not attract much attention and there was not any feature of interest in other sections of the market. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Kuardi 13, Raneegunge 30, Standard 26/4, 26/8, Teetulmuri 11/12.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 500, Alliance (ord) 338, 340, Barnagore (ord) 87/8, 88, 89, Belvedere (ord) 269, 270, 271, Empire (ord) 24/4 to 24/12, Fort William (ord) 118/8 to 120, Hooghly (prefs) 13/2, 13/4, Howrah (ord) 195, 196, Kamarhatty (ord) 312, 313, 314, Kanknarrah (ord) 398, 399, Kelvin (ord) 351, 352, Lawrence (ord) 225, 227, Northbrook (ord) 22/14, 23, 23/4, Soorah (ord) 128, Standard (ord) 278, 279, Union (ord) 345.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1600, Carew and Co. 90, 91, Kamarhatty Jute 5½ Debentures 104/8, Shillong Motor Transport 80, Victoria Cotton 6 per cent prefs. 102, Victoria Cotton 8 per cent 50.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 84/6 to 84/10 and small lots were done at Rs. 84/12 to 84/14.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE OF BURMA BANK.

A meeting of the Committee of the Bank of Burma was held yesterday, Dr. K. S. Engineer presiding, when the various letters and telegrams received from Rangoon and England were considered.

It was resolved to formulate a scheme to be laid before the Chief Court of Lower Burma in consultation with the Calcutta Committee and on receipt of a reply from the Calcutta Committee the Hon. Secretary was requested to convene a general meeting of the creditors of this Bank with a view to lay before the creditors: (1) the report of the working of this Committee since last meeting and (2) the scheme to be laid before the Hon. Court which if approved and sanctioned, would bring an earlier termination of this long pending liquidation.

It may be stated that in response to the desire expressed by this Committee, the Rangoon advocates have informed the Committee that the liquidator is not selling the shares.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE TOWN HALL.

His Excellency the Governor and Staff attended the Conversazione held at the Town Hall last night, and there was quite a distinguished gathering. His Excellency, Lady Helen Brassey and the Staff went about inspecting and admiring the various exhibits with Professor Muller and finally settled down to the seductions of the Conversazione which brought East and West very beautifully together. While his Excellency was "exploring" the Exhibition, the Governor's Band went on playing some charming music. The Bombay Art Society has been in existence for twenty-five years, and despite the war has found patient artists to contribute to an Exhibition in February, 1916. The Art Exhibition will continue at the Town Hall for about a fortnight. Meanwhile, we should suggest to every lover of Art to visit it since there are pictures and Indian sculpture on view which are impossible to find on the other side of the world. We append the list of prize-winners, and defer a detailed critique of the exhibits to a future issue:—

PRIZE LIST.

The Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition, Miss G. Hadenfeldt.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Oil-colours, Mr. Harry Kirkwood.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Water-colours, Mr. L. N. Taskar.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Black and White, Mr. C. W. Waddington.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Sculpture, Mr. V. T. Karmarkar.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Photography. (Other than portraits or figures), "Silver Morning," Mrs. H. H. Hart.

WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

H. E. the Governor's Prize Rs. 50. For the best picture in the Exhibition. "The Home of the Mahseer," Major Allen Shuttleworth.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy's Prize Rs. 100. For the best picture in the Exhibition by an Indian Artist in Oil or Water-colours, "Kadambari," Mr. A. M. Mali.

Messrs. Narotam M. Goculdas and Ratansey Dharamsi Morarji's Prize Rs. 50. For the best composition by an Indian, illustrating any incident from the Ramayan "Pushpaka Viman," Rama's Trophy of War. (Captured from Ravana after the Conquest of Lanka in which Rama with his noble Sita journeyed from Lanka to his capital Ayodhya), Mr. D. K. Mhatre.

Mr. Cassamally J. Pirbhoy's Prize Rs. 50. For the best picture in any medium by a lady "Bhandadhara Causeway," Mrs. E. E. Struttou.

The Gourishankar Udeshankar prize, Rs. 25. For the best picture by a lady depicting any incident from the Ramayan. —No competition.

The Gourishankar Udeshankar prize, Rs. 25. For the best work from Nature of a student of the Sir J. J. School of Art, in water-colours, oils or black and white.

"Babulnath Temple", Mr. M. R Chaphalker.

WORK IN WATER-COLOURS.

The Society's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best landscape in water-colours (Indian subject).

"Holy City of the Deccan, Wai," Mr. M. K. Parandekar.

The Society's prize, Rs. 40. For the best picture in water-colours by a native of India.

"The Taj Mahal", Mr. M. V. Dhuran dhar.

Sir Sassoon David's prize, Rs. 50. For the best pair of sketches in water-colours by a lady.

"Bit of the Ooty Downs" and "Bolaram Church, Sunset." Lady Flora Poore.

Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha's prize Rs. 50 For the best picture in water-colours from an Indian Hill Station.

"Mahableshwar from Pratabghur", Lady Scott.

Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha's prize Rs. 50. For the best set of pictures of Indian Wild Flowers, Mrs. O. V. Muller.

Mr. Cassamally J. Pirbhoy's prize, Rs. 25. For the best picture in water-colours by a Mahomedan or in default by any Native of India of any incident in Indian History.

"Akbar's Generosity for Hemu", Mr S. Aziz Ali.

WORKS IN OIL-COLOURS.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott's prize, Rs. 50. For the best landscape in oils.

"A Mountain Scene", Mrs. Stewart Murray.

Mr. Ratan J. Tata's prize, Rs. 50 For the best portrait in oils.

"The late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart", Mr. M. Pithawalla.

Sir Dinshaw Monockjee Petit Bart. prize Rs. 30. For the best painting of animal life in oils.

"Bathing Horses" Mr. J. A. Lalkaka.

Mr. Tulsidas Keshavdas' Prize, Rs. 25. For the best picture in Oils by a Native of India depicting a scene from the Mahabharat or the Ramayan.

"Messenger of Hope," Mr. S. R. Sajip.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Society's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best set of six photographs from negatives not less than 8½in. by 6½in. of Indian landscape or seascape, taken and printed by any process entirely by an Amateur in India.

"In the Mountains of Rajputana," Mr. H. H. Comfert.

The Society's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best set of four quarter plate or 5 by 4 photographs, entirely the work of an Amateur.

"Happy Days," Mr. Dwarkanath Balaji.

Mr. Cassamally J. Pirbhoy's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best set of four photos from negatives not less than 10in. by 8½in. by a Mahomedan or in default by any Native of India.

"Views of Girsoppa Fall," Mr. M. N. Kirtikar.

Sir Dorab Tata's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best photograph of any subject other than landscape and seascape, entirely the work of an Amateur.

"Taj Mahal Dawn," Mr. G. Lynde.

SCULPTURE AND DESIGNING.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize of Rs. 25. For the best work in Sculpture, Mr. B. V. Talim.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize of Rs. 25. For the second best work in Sculpture.

"My Grandfather," Mr. Master S. G. Mhatre. (Aged 13).

The Hon. Dr. D. A. DeMonte's Prize of Rs. 25. For Art Needlework.

"Peacock design," Mr. Miss Manjula V. Bhandarkar.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

The Howitt-Phillips Company are doing so well at the Royal Opera House that their season, originally one of three weeks, has twice been extended a week and will now not close until March 4th. They established the popular price matinee in Bombay and this has proved such a success that last Saturday "House Full" boards were used. There is no doubt that a similar triumph will be scored next Saturday, when the ever-popular "East Lynne" is to be staged.

Last night "A Message from Mars" was enthusiastically received. This evening Somerset Maugham's Canadian drama is being repeated, and to-morrow night sees the production of "For the Queen." The story of this play, familiar to all who have seen the opera "Maritana," is an example of Victor Hugo's best work. From the many fine performances of this type of play we are sure the Howitt-Phillips Company will bring out all its strong points.

The chief film at the Royal Opera House this week, "The Life of Florence Nightingale," is attracting all who have the interests of our wounded soldiers at heart, for the lady was the pioneer Army nurse and gave her whole life for the care of the sick.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ACT.

AN AMENDING BILL.

The text of a Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act of 1912 was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" yesterday. The title of the Act as amended will be the Bombay Medical (Amendment) Act, 191 .

There are two amendments to the Act of 1912, viz., in Section 11 of the Act, before the words "no person shall" the words "Except with the special sanction of the Governor in Council," shall be added.

It is proposed by this amendment to confer upon the Governor in Council the power of exempting in exceptional cases persons who are not qualified to be registered under the Act from the provisions of section 11, which excludes unregistered persons from certain medical appointments. A similar power of exemption is contained in the Madras and Bengal Acts (Mad. IV of 1914, section 4, and Ben. VI of 1914, section 31).

The other amendment is merely of a formal nature, the object of which is to repeal those portions of the Act which were merely of temporary application and now spent.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a good attendance of members and visitors at a meeting held on Sunday last at Mahim. Proceedings commenced with a 10 Bird Handicap Sweep, D. W. Johnstone proving the winner. A second sweep under similar conditions was won by R. Kennedy with 9 kills, J. Cuninghame with 6 kills and 2 Handicap taking the second prize.

A Handicap by distance event with a Pipe as prize was won by J. Cuninghame after a long struggle with D. W. Johnstone.

A Sweep under the Scotch system of scoring, kills with the first barrel counting 3 points and with the second 2 points, Handicap points being trebled was won by A. Leeson with a run of 10 kills counting 26 points, second prize being divided between D. W. Johnstone with 9 kills or 25 points and J. Cuninghame with 8 kills and Handicap.

A Spoon Shoot which followed resulted in a tie between D. W. Johnstone with 8 kills, W. S. Rogers with 7 kills and 1 point, and A. H. Kingston with 6 kills and 2 points, and on shooting off the tie W. S. Rogers was successful.

A Mixed Double and Single Rise event: each shooter having to fire at 3 double Rises and 4 single Rises pulled at the option of the trapper, was won by R. Kennedy after shooting off a tie with C. R. Perkin.

The final event, a 10 Bird Handicap Sweep with a prize added was divided between W. S. Rogers and D. W. Johnstone each accounting for 8 of the 10 "Clays".

DEATH OF PROF. S. R. BHANDARKAR.

Prof S. R. Bhandarkar, eldest son of Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, died at his residence in Girgaum, Bombay, yesterday evening after a protracted illness.

Mr. Bhandarkar was a well-known Oriental scholar and spent all his life in educational work in Bombay. He began his career as Assistant Registrar of the University of Bombay and was subsequently Professor of Sanskrit at the Elphinstone College from which post he retired only a few months ago. He was since Professor of Sanskrit at the Wilson College.

Mr. Bhandarkar helped his father considerably in the latter's archaeological and philological researches and was a prominent figure of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj besides being a staunch social reformer and advocate of higher education among women. Two of his daughters hold the M. A. degree of the Bombay University; one of them is Mrs. Kamat, wife of Captain Kamat, I.M.S., now at the front. The eldest son of the deceased, Mr. B. S. Bhandarkar, is at present in Germany where he has been detained since the outbreak of the war. Great sympathy is felt for his venerable father and his family in this sad bereavement.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

THE MARRYAT CUP.

Both the Marrayat Cup semi-finals were played yesterday evening and each provided a deal of interest and excitement. Having reached this stage, the players are naturally strong and the class high.

England was thought to have a fairly easy time on with Irwin, but this was far from the case. The latter has made a very good impression for his first season here, and for once England could claim no advantage in reach. Occasionally both went up to the net and volleyed, and whereas England was erratic as usual Irwin did not smash the lobs he got with sufficient strength. It was at first felt that Irwin was making a good fight, but in the second set people began to realise that he had quite a chance of actually winning. He took the set from 7 all, and proceeded to lead by 2—1 in the third. From here, however, England asserted himself and brought the match to a close just as there were fears of the light failing.

In the other Simms beat Robinson as expected, but the latter is shewing distinct improvement and kept his end up well. It was a good, hard game all through with good placing; play kept well back to the line and but little at the net. Simms was not at his best in volleying, but his chop shots across the court won him many points. Robinson was in front at 3—2 and kept there till at the end of the set. Simms ran out. In the other Simms at once went right away with four, and with alternate games took the match.

Results:—
R. D. England beat W. Irwin, 6—4, 7—9, 6—4.
H. L. Simms beat E. T. Robinson, 7—5, 6—3.

TENNIS AT Y. M. C. A. (PROCTER BRANCH.)

There was a keen interest displayed on the Courts on Monday evening when Reg. Plunkett beat Somerville in the finals of the Club Singles.

Plunkett is the proud winner of the Championship trophy and Somerville receives the medal as the runner up. Plunkett took the first and third sets, 7-5, 6-0 and Somerville the second, 6-4.

One more tie in the Singles handicap has been played, Chitway (scratch) beating Cour-Pailais (2).

Eighteen entries have been received for the open event for the Procter Branch Challenge Cup, and the result of the drawing will be announced later.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT BANDRA.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following is the result of the draw in connection with the Tennis Tournament (Handicap Singles) to be played at Bandra under the auspices of the Friends' Social Club, Bandra.

Mr. F. D'Souza —8 bye
" T. D'Monte+12 bye
" V. S. Bhandarkar + 10 bye
" D. Ferreira 0 bye
" J. Taliat —12 bye
" T. M. Rungachari —25 bye
" A. D'Monte —25
" T. D. Pillay —25
" A. D'Mello + 10
Dr. F. Conceicao + 17
Mr. M. Burke + 17
" S. Ferreira — 8
" J. Ferreira + 14
" C. U. Guynan + 10
" H. Misquita +15 bye
" D.D. Marker—2 bye
" V. D'Silva + 8 bye
" M. Guynan +17 bye
" Y. B. Wassoodew —20 bye
Dr Miss Is. de Joss +10 bye

HINDICAP DOUBLES.

The following is the result of the draw in connection with the Tennis Tournament (Handicap Doubles) to be played at Bandra, under the auspices of the Friends' Social Club, Bandra.

Dr. F. Conceicao & Mr. H. Misquita + 10 bye
Dr. P. A. Dias & Mr. V. D'Silva—10
Mr. T. M. Rungachari & Mr. T. D. Pillay—25
Mrs. V. Guynan & Mr. C. U. Guynan + 18
Miss C de Joss & Mr D. Ferreira + 8
Mr. F. D'Souza & J. Ferreira 0
Mr. K. B. Wassoodew & Mr. Ig. D'Monte + 8
Mr. A. D'Monte & Mr. T. D'Monte—10
Mr. A. D'Mello & Mr. J. Mr. Talat—5
Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar & Mr D. D. Marker 0
Miss D. Guynan & Mr. M. Guynan + 18
Dr. Miss Is. deJoss & Mr. Y. B. Wassoodew—10 bye
Mr. C. de Joss & Mr. M. Burke + 12 Bye

Dr. H. M. Laffernais, military assistant surgeon, attached to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, as Assistant Director, has been recalled for active service. A civil assistant surgeon from Madras, will be posted as assistant director temporarily.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

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Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, February 23, 1916.

RECRUITING IN INDIA.

An unexplained phenomenon in connection with recruitment for the Indian Army is that no attempt has been made to recruit in India for the period of duration of the war. Here, as in other things, we are apt to be tied up by traditions inapplicable to the critical situation created by the war. The whole scheme of recruitment in peace time is demonstrably faulty: in war time, it is, if possible, even more so. India has a splendid reservoir of manhood to draw upon, but for reasons not publicly avowed (because presumably they would not bear public discussion), this splendid material is neglected. Whatever may be the conditions of prejudice which determine recruitment in peace-times, here at present we have a state of things in which every consideration of prejudice should at any rate yield to those of expediency, if not of justice. The Indian Empire is alone capable of producing an Army equal, if not superior, in numerical strength to that of all the Allies put together,—which is perhaps an understatement. There is no need to dwell upon the morale of such an Army,—that is part of the Indian military tradition, illustrated afresh by the experiences of the present war.

The traditions of prejudice,—miscalled military prudence,—keep out of the Army the flower of Indian manhood. The traditions we have spoken of tie us down to an unmeaning formula, so many European units for so many Indian. The theory of linked battalions of the European section of the Army has long been the governing factor. Even the great organising genius of Lord Kitchener did not comprehend the essential factors of the mobilisation of India's manhood. Questions of Army finance confused questions of prejudice and all the time that the all-powerful K. of K. laboured in India on behalf of schemes of reorganisation and redistribution of the armed strength of the Indian Empire, no thought was apparently given to the question of Indian volunteer service or territorial armies. After Lord Kitchener left, we had the Nicholson Committee. It is the fact that the effect of the Committee's labours was to whittle down Lord Kitchener's scheme of reorganisation, questions of finance and so-called policy being again operative to the detriment of the general principle of the desirability of enlisting Indian manhood on behalf of India's service. The real fact is, had a Lord Haldane been called upon to deal with India's military organisation,—a statesman bringing a fresh mind to the consideration of the subject, untrammelled by the old traditions of prejudice,—he would have solved the problem far more effectively than has been possible under military bureaucratic traditions. Many things have since happened to disturb, if not to destroy, the traditions of prejudice in civil as in military administration. It only needs the gift of imagination; for the Government to make a call on the patriotism and military ardour of the people to effect very desirable changes in the whole military situation of the Indian Empire. Indian volunteer forces throughout the Empire, commissions in the regular Army for Indians, recruitment on the lines of military expediency and not of traditional prejudice, are among the questions which Lord Chelmsford will be called upon to face in India. The most arrant unwisdom was that which left the pick of India's manhood, outside the regular army, untapped on behalf of military service for the Empire on the outbreak of the war: the mistake should not be repeated. We do not want any increase in military expenditure, but the suggestions we have made should prove both economically sound and politically expedient.

That, however, is for the future. We have to consider a very urgent problem of the present, and that is that it is a matter of doubt whether the present system of recruitment suffices for the supply of men essential for the purposes of keeping the armies in the field up to the required standard. That problem it seems to us might be very quickly solved if the terms and conditions of recruitment were altered. In times of emergency, when the wastage of expensive campaigns has to be made good, it is unreasonable to expect that it can be done by asking for long service recruits. It is not to be supposed that a tithe of the four million men who have come forward in England for the new armies would have been available, if, instead of enlisting for the period of the war, they had been told they could only be accepted under conditions of long service. The professional soldier class is not sufficient to supply the need in these critical times in India any more than in England. And it seems to us that the Government is incurring a grave responsibility by not throwing open recruitment to those who are willing to serve for three years or for the period of the war. We do not know what are the precise needs at the moment or what has been the extent of the response to the energetic efforts of the recruiting agents all over the country. Comparatively, of course it has been very small. In reality, considering that the Government are asking for long service men, we imagine it has been extremely good. But comparatively good, bad or indifferent, we have reason to believe that the question of keeping up the supply must be a matter of some anxiety to the authorities. Would it not be well, therefore, only as a matter of expediency to recruit for the war in India on the same terms as in England; to admit that the special circumstances require special conditions and to make those conditions such, that the man who does not want to become a professional soldier, but is willing to serve his country and his King, for so long as the urgent need for his services exists, can come forward; and further to make the way still easier by the creation of new regiments, in which those who thus volunteer for the period of the war can be banded together. Apart from the duty which devolves upon India of keeping up her due and proportionate contribution of men to the armies of the Empire,—a duty which her sons are ready to fulfil if they are allowed,—the matter is worth consideration from other points of view. It is still a matter of doubt whether the Government at Home will get the full number of men under the Derby scheme plus the Compulsory Service Act, which Lord Kitchener demands. The deficiency can be supplied from India. Why should there be any demur to India supplying it

PRIESTLY METHODS IN SALSETTE.

We referred some weeks ago to the case of a widow, of the village of Kirole in Salsette, as an instance of the many complaints we frequently receive regarding the alleged arbitrary doings of priests in that district. This article was followed by a quantity of correspondence some of which we published, in support of our comments. We also received a letter from the Rev. Father A. F. de Souza, the Vicar of the Church of Trindade, who complained that we had only heard one side of the question and who promised to send us a statement which would show the other side of it and put it in a different light altogether. We dropped the subject therefore for the time and awaited the Rev. Father's promised statement. As we had already taken an interest in this poor widow's case, we desired to sift the matter thoroughly and we accordingly had all the correspondence that had passed between the parties, placed at our disposal. We have waded through a perfect mass of documents in order impartially to test the truth of the matter and we are now in a position to let our readers judge the facts for themselves, as typified in this widow's case.

It will, perhaps, be remembered that the allegations against the priests in this case are that a certain widow of the village of Kirole has been practically excommunicated because she refused to pay an alleged debt due by her deceased brother-in-law. The Rev. Father de Souza, in the statement which he has sent to us, *for information and not for publication*, maintains that the widow's brother-in-law died without paying a debt of Rs. 200, a loss which the Church of Trindade has suffered through the sacristan, who stood security with the money of the Church. He denies that the widow was in any way unkindly treated as alleged. The widow, it appears, was only asked in a friendly way to pay the debt of her brother-in-law, but she was never threatened with religious penalties if she did not do so. Father de Souza states that the widow has made an unnecessary fuss over nothing. However, the Bishop ordered an inquiry to be held at which the widow, he says, could not prove her allegations against the priest; and though, she was accompanied by friends and a lawyer, never even cross-examined the Vicar of Coorla. On the other hand, the Vicar called several witnesses who proved that the widow's brother-in-law never paid the debt in question and that at his death-bed he admitted that he still owed the money. The Rev. Father concludes his statement by emphatically denying that the Sacrament was ever refused to the widow.

It seems to us very strange, if not improbable, that this illiterate and old widow should have been for years persistently appealing against practical excommunication and tyranny to all the authorities of her Church, though in vain, if in reality, she was never even threatened with any kind of religious penalties. She must have laboured under a remarkable hallucination to imagine all these stories. A reply, however, that she received from the Secretary of the Bishop of Damaun, to one of her appeals, dated the 3rd July, 1914, does not at all support the statement of Father de Souza. The secretary, in effect, informed her that at the request of the Bishop he was to let her know that, as a Christian, she was morally bound to pay the debt of her brother-in-law. After quoting a few doctrines of the Church on the question of debts, etc., the secretary concludes his letter thus:—

"Pay off, therefore, H. Lordship says, the debt standing against your name and then complain to H. Lordship if the Vicar happens to refuse absolution."

And the Vara of Thana, who held the inquiry, in a long finding, in which abstruse doctrines of the Church on the subject are profusely quoted for the edification of the widow, which he communicated to her in a letter dated 23rd July, 1914, among other things said:—

"Therefore, under the doctrines of the Catholic Church, you cannot be absolved in the Sacrament of Penance and be admitted for the other Sacraments unless restitution is made to the heirs of G. P., who are responsible for the Trindade Church money."

This clearly shows the manner in which this widow has been treated and we do not think it is necessary to add any further comments.

Notes of the Day.

German Anti-Christian Propaganda.

The arrest of a fresh batch of enemy consuls in Greek territory reminds us that evidence as to the ignoble ways in which the Central Powers have been striving to stir up Moslem religious susceptibilities against the Allied countries daily accumulates. A fresh instance has been revealed during the investigation of the documents found in the enemy consulates at Salonika,—an investigation which still continues. The correspondent of the "Times" mentions the discovery at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate of fifteen hundred copies of a proclamation in Arabic to the Chiefs of the Senussis inciting them to a holy war on non-German Christendom. The fact that these were in a sealed parcel, addressed to the Austrian Military Attaché at Athens, illustrates the extent to which the diplomacy of the Central Powers is organized for the war, and may possibly provide a clue as to the medium used for stirring up the tribes of North Africa. Whether the origin of these particular proclamations was German or Austro-Hungarian will probably not be determined, but that Austro-Hungarian diplomacy was lending itself to inflaming Moslem fanaticism against Christendom is established.

No Emigration During the War.

The statistics of emigration from the United Kingdom during the war throw a striking light, or, among other things, the manner in which the demands of this struggle are being met by the people of the United Kingdom. Throughout 1915, emigration from the United Kingdom steadily declined, and the preliminary return for the twelve months ending December 31st, just issued by the Board of Trade, shows that the figures were the lowest recorded for many years. As a matter of fact, in the sense of loss of population, there was no emigration at all, since the arrivals of British subjects from the Dominions and elsewhere, to take up permanent residence in this country, actually exceeded the departures by 15,046. In the twelve months 73,914 persons of British birth left for countries out of Europe,—31,822 men, 32,402 women, and 12,690 children. This total is little more than a third of that for the previous year (214,893) and less than a fifth of the aggregate for 1913 (389,394). On the other hand, the number of British subjects who arrived from overseas to settle in the United Kindgom was 91,960, of whom 44,533 were men, 29,547 women, and 17,880 children. Thus it is apparent that of the total excess of immigrants over emigrants (15,046), as many as 12,711 were adult males.

British Prisoners in Turkey.

The American Minister at Athens, according to a recent telegram reported that a few British subjects arrived at Mossul from Baghdad and that all were well. The mere recital of these facts is enough to show the world of difference that has existed between the German and Turkish methods of treating enemy subjects interned in their respective territories. The news from the Englishmen who are interned at Chorum, according to the Athens correspondent of "The Near East," is satisfactory, and their treatment by the Turkish authorities affords a fresh proof of the striking contrast between the two methods. The interned Englishmen are able to circulate freely, and the authorities are kind and considerate. Food is plentiful and cheap, especially game, which is abundant. On more than one occasion in this war the Turks have shown that they possess many qualities superior to the much-vaunted German Kultur, and it is impossible to avoid feeling great regret that the nation should, through a few unscrupulous traitors, have been dragged to its ruin by the Germans, to suit their own purposes.

Indian Women and Education.

In his reply to the deputation which waited on him not long ago, regarding the appointment of a representative committee to enquire into the condition of female education in India, Mr. Chamberlain indicated the course that, according to his view, should be followed by the friends of the movement,—namely, that the initiative in the matter should come from within India rather than from London. This view is obviously not the correct one he should have taken, especially as he assured the deputation that no difference of opinion existed as to the desirability of promoting female education in India. It can, however, serve one good purpose in that it constitutes an urgent call to all lovers of progress in India to be up and doing and to be more insistent in their just demand. That call is being satisfactorily answered as evidenced from the memorials presented by public meetings of women held in Lahore and in Bombay recently.

Sir William Wedderburn's Appeal.

It is gratifying that educated women of Poona in a meeting held on Monday, decided to follow the example of the women of Bombay and Lahore and presented a memorial demanding a bold programme of expansion and the appointment of a Committee for laying down the details of this programme. Sir William Wedderburn in the appeal which he issued recently emphasised that it is especially important to consider in what way progressive Indian women can make manifest their sympathy with a movement so vitally affecting their best interests. We trust that the appeal of Sir William for vigorous action will soon bear fruit and women all over the country will follow the lead of their sisters of Lahore, Bombay and Poona.

Gharrywallahs and Drunken Fares.

The case reported in our columns to-day, in which a gentleman,—a college lecturer,—was violently assaulted by a drunken person in trying to save a wretched hack victoria driver and his horse from the former's violence, is an instance of what unfortunately is not altogether an uncommon occurrence in the streets of Bombay. Those who have witnessed the spectacle of one of these men and his horse at the mercy of one, and sometimes two or three, drunken ruffians are aware of the difficult position in which he is placed. Often the driver considers that discretion is the better part of valour and makes off, leaving the unfortunate horse and the gharry to their fate. If he stays to make a fight for it, he has to face the fact that, in nine cases out of ten, an Indian police sepoy will be afraid to interfere and it may be an hour, more or less, before a European officer can be brought upon the scene, if at all.

An Amazing Allegation.

What gives the case under review a specially serious aspect is the grave allegation made by the complainant against the police officer, before whom he preferred his complaint at the station. As to the facts of the case and the gravity of the offence committed, there is no doubt, since the accused admitted them in Court and practically threw himself on the mercy of the Magistrate. It would be astounding, therefore, if true, that the police officer, whose duty it was to register the complaint at the station, should have behaved in the insulting way alleged, and actually gone so far, in the heat of the moment,—as we hope it was,—to express his gratification that the complainant had been assaulted. The matter regarding this allegation was referred by the Magistrate to the Commissioner of Police, who, he said, he was sure would deal with it in a proper manner. We may presume, therefore, that it will be the subject of proper enquiry.

Beyond The Limit.

FROM "PUNCH."

[The German Staff declares that for air-warfare there are still lacking international laws of any kind.]

When Peace lured the Powers to her House at the Hague
With promises specious and welcome though vague
Of a time when the terrors of war should lie hid
And the leopard fall headlong in love with the kid,
She drew up a set of Utopian rules
For the guidance of all the best bellicose schools.

Among the more notable schemes that she planned
She fashioned them bounds to their methods on land,
Taught the whole of them, too, how humane they could be
If a scrap should occur, as it might, on the sea—
In a word, pruned the pinions of war everywhere
Save the one place that war could fly into—the air.

But the Hun, he forswore what he vowed at her shrine,
And behaved like a fiend on the soil and the brine;
Then he turned to his Zepps, and remarked, "I can fly,
And she never laid down any law for the sky;
Here's a chance for some real dirty work to be done;"
And he did it by simply out-Hunning the Hun.

ENTERTAINING THE WOUNDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am asked to convey the thanks of our brave lads to all who helped to entertain them at the Social given to them by the Independent Order of Rechabites' Tent on Monday evening last, and especially to thank Mrs. Radcliffe for the home-made cakes and refreshments she so kindly provided, and the gentlemen who so kindly sent their motor cars to convey the wounded from Colaba Hospital to Byculla.

I feel sure that there are many kind-hearted people who would like to entertain our brave Indian and British wounded lads, many of whom have fought in more than one battle. Most of us don't often give it a thought that the majority of these brave lads have to again enter the firing line, and it behoves us all to try and do our best for them. To the kind-hearted people who would like to, but don't know how to entertain our lads, the way is very easy, viz:—

First.—Ask the Medical Officer in Charge of the Hospital for permission to entertain the wounded. He will inform you of the number. See the lads and give them a personal invitation.

Secondly.—Ask the Officer Commanding, Volunteer Rifles, or Light Horse, or Volunteer Artillery, if he will kindly arrange for the loan of motor cars.

Thirdly.—See that the lads get a cup of coffee and smokes as soon as they arrive, something to eat at half-time, and a few good handshakes and don't forget to put your heart into it. Remember that a brave lad is just as shy as yourself. Meet him half-way at least and he won't forget to thank you and fight for you again and again.—Yours, etc.

LOUIE KING,

Medows Street,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1916.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA'S SUCCESS.

IMPORTANCE OF MUSH AND AHLAT.

BRITISH WAR CREDITS.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN RIGA REGION.

The smashing blow dealt at the Turks at Mush and Ahlat finally severs all the connection between the Ottoman troops in Armenia and Mesopotamia, and means a complete Turkish defeat from one side of Armenia to the other. Enver Pasha is said to be hurrying towards Erzerum at the head of a large army.

A later telegram says that two Turkish corps marching to reinforce the garrison at Erzerum, turned back on hearing of the fall of the fortress.

The Russians pursuing the Turks, have captured a further 2,549 prisoners, six guns and much ammunition and transport.

A successful mine explosion by the Russians on the Dniester, wrecked a German mine gallery, armoured trenches and entanglements. Artillery activity is reported from the Riga region.

The Greek cruiser Helle has arrived at Durazzo to protect the Greek residents in the event of the arrival of Bulgarians and Turks.

The Allies have arrested the enemy consuls in Candia.

On Monday, Mr. Asquith moved votes for 420 millions. He said that that with the vote for the coming year, the total for the war would be 2,082 millions. The daily expenditure of £4,300,000 had not differed much since September.

A considerable amount of British paper money is stated to be circulating in Germany, and the pound note is fetching 25.40 marks.

Among the Germans recently captured are recruits of the 1916 class.

COMRIE CASTLE REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb, 21,

The steamer Comrie Castle, which went ashore while entering Mombasa, has been refloated after discharging 700 tons of cargo, She is now in the Kilindini harbour, apparently undamaged,

VALUE OF MUSH AND AHLAT.

ARMENIA AND MESOPOTAMIA SEVERED.

RUSSIA'S SMASHING BLOW.

STRATEGIC VALUE OF MUSH AND AHLAT.

ENVER PASHA'S REPORTED ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The smashing blow dealt at the Turks at Mush and Ahlat finally severs all connection between the Ottoman troops in Armenia and Mesopotamia and means a complete Turkish defeat from one side of Armenia to the other.

The Russians are already in full possession of the upper waters of the Euphrates and their latest successes, which bring them into occupation of the Upper Tigris, should prove substantial help to the British in Mesopotamia.

Mush is an important road junction, a great store depot and training centre.

It is stated that Enver Pasha is hurrying towards Erzerum at the head of a large army.

MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETPROGRAD, Feb 21.

The Russians pursuing the Turks captured a further 2,549 prisoners, six guns and much ammunition and transport.

Two Turkish corps marching to reinforce the garrison at Erzerum, turned back on hearing of the fall of the fortress.

ENEMY CONSULS IN CANDIA ARRESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

An Athens message to the "Daily Mail", says that the Allies have arrested the enemy consuls in Candia.

NOTORIOUS GERMAN PROPAGANDIST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 21.

A Salonika telegram says that Baron Schenk, the notorious chief of the German propaganda in Athens, has left for Monastir.

PROTECTION OF GREEK SUBJECTS AT DURAZZO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 21.

A Rome telegram says that the Greek cruiser Helle has arrived at Durazzo to protect the Greek residents in the event of the arrival of Bulgarians and Turks.

BRITISH PAPER MONEY IN GERMANY.

TWENTY PER CENT PREMIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The Rotterdam correspondent of "The Times" states that a considerable amount of British paper money is circulating in Germany and the pound note is fetching 25.40 marks.

The German mark is of the value of 6.146 grains of gold, and is equal to English standard gold of the value of 11.747 pence. The modern silver coin, nearly equal in value to the English shilling, was first issued in 1875.

AIR RAID ON WALMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

An official correction is issued to the list of casualties during the air raid on Walmer. Only a lad of sixteen was killed and another of the same age was injured. A score of shop fronts were blown in.

HOME COMMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Lieut.-General Sclater has been appointed to the Southern Command in succession to Lieut.-General Campbell, who takes over the Chester Command from General Mackinnon, now Director of Recruiting.

Lieut.-General Macready succeeds General Sclater, who received the G. C. B. for exceptional war services as Adjutant-General to the forces.

RUSSIANS EXPLODE A MINE.

ARMOURED TRENCHES WRECKED.

TWO BLOCK-HOUSES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETPROGRAD, Feb. 21

Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs in the Riga region, north of Kreuzburg, where artillery was also active.

Two German blockhouses were destroyed near Lake Sventen.

A successful mine explosion on the Dniester wrecked a German mine gallery, armoured trenches and entanglements.

ITALIAN FRONT.

MINOR OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 21.

A communiqué says:—There were minor operations in Val Sugana. The Italians bombarded Fella valley where important movements of troops and transport were noticeable.

An Austrian aeroplane bombed Ala but did no damage.

AIR RAIDS ON ITALIAN TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 21.

Austrian aeroplanes raided Desenzano, Salo and Trezzo. The damage done was insignificant. For persons were killed and 12 wounded all civilians.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

AN ENEMY FORCE DEFEATED ON UGANDA BORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Press Bureau states that General Smuts reports that on February 18th an enemy force of four Europeans and 200 natives attacked the post of Kachumbe, near Kyako, on the Uganda border. Our strength was two Europeans and 35 natives.

The enemy were driven off, losing the four Europeans, 53 natives, one machine-gun complete, also 45 rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Our casualties were nil.

ABORTIVE ATTACKS IN ARTOIS.

AERIAL ACTIVITY ON BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

A communiqué says:—Artillery was active on the whole front. It was violent northward of Verdun.

The Germans made two abortive attacks in Artois.

A squadron of French aeroplanes bombarded munition depots south-westward and south-eastward of Dienze.

German aeroplanes bombed Luneville, Dombasle and Nancy, last night, but did only slight damage.

BRITISH AIR RAID.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE INFLICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

A British communiqué says:—Twenty-six aeroplanes attacked the depots at Don. It is believed that they inflicted extensive damage to stores and railways. All returned safely.

Artillery actively bombarded the trenches at Hulluch and north of the Ypres-Commines canal.

A heavy howitzer caused a large explosion on a gun position at Radinghem.

Enemy aircraft raided various towns in our area, but with no military results.

A few civilians were killed.

GERMAN RECRUITS OF 1916 CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 22

Among the Germans recently captured are recruits of the 1916 class.

FRESH WAR CREDITS.

DAILY EXPENDITURE OF £4,300,000.

RIGOROUS STEPS FOR ECONOMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

A White Paper says that to-day's credit of 300 millions and the supplementary vote of 120 millions make the total war credits amounting to 1,720 millions.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith moved votes for 420 millions. The Treasury still had in hand 102 millions from the last credit which would carry on the public service till March 10th. The period was appreciably longer than had been anticipated. (Cheers.) The daily expenditure of £4,300,000 had not differed much since September, while since November the expenditure on the Army and the Navy and munitions had increased by four hundred thousand daily. The loans to the Allies and the Dominions now totalled 169 millions apart from the advances of 423 millions by the Bank of England for the Government. We were spending daily three millions on the Army and the Navy and munitions.

Mr. Asquith concluded that with the vote for the coming year the total for the war would be 2,082 millions.

He emphasised that rigorous steps had been taken to economise military expenditure and to ensure that money should be devoted to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

LATER.

The votes of credit were adopted by the House of Commons.

AN INDIAN IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

DISPLAYS UNFAILING COURAGE AT THE FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

The following is a letter written by a soldier now serving at the Front. He is an Indian belonging to Pondicherry, who went to France as a companion to his master, a French gentleman, under whom he was serving while in Pondicherry. He joined the French Army and shortly after was sent to the Front for active service. Since then he has distinguished himself in many actions by his bravery and unfailing courage in times of danger. Several medals have been awarded to him for his heroic deeds:—

Dear Brother,—From the 25th September our fighting took a different turn, comparative calm and inactivity were followed by furious attacks. We are now fighting with more fierceness and vigour. On the 25th and 26th we advanced and gained some ground without any serious loss. All of us were quite cheerful but later on we had to meet serious difficulties. In spite of them we continued to advance.

On the 21st October it was a fearful engagement. The Germans were watching very carefully and seemed to be determined to attack at our first move. Our sergeant called for four persons as volunteers ready to face any danger in order to avert the immediate danger. I offered myself as one of them in response to his call and jumped out of the trench with three of my comrades carrying bombs and throwing them rapidly on the Germans, who, on their part, were also throwing bombs very violently, but when they came out of their trenches with their guns my friends ran back to the trench leaving me alone. I was exposed to the continuous fire of the enemy. I thought my death was certain.

Then blind faith and desperate courage got hold of me and took me forward. All my bombs were exhausted and I was defenceless. On my way I found a big case full of bombs and grenades. I sat down behind it having it for my buckler. As if moved by an electric current I began to throw quickly these bombs upon the Germans who were then rushing towards me. It seems to me that, I threw more than fifty bombs and grenades in a few minutes. I had almost lost consciousness and was acting like a mad man. The enemy could not stand this terrific fire. They were forced back to their trenches. Myself being unhurt I joined my comrades who received me amidst cheers. Our sergeant came and shook hand with me very cordially. This is my first adventure in life and I hope will not be the last.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Lord Chelmsford has recovered from the chill.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

SCANDALOUS PRO-GERMAN INSINUATIONS.

CHAIRMAN'S REPUDIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONGKONG, Feb. 21.

At the annual meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank the Chairman repudiated in the strongest manner insinuations that the bank's policy was to maintain friendly relations with the Germans with a view to resuming business after the war.

He said, that on the contrary, the bank's effort to liquidate German business had been most successful and the assertions that the bank's policy was subject to German influences were absurd.

ASSAULT ON CALCUTTA PROFESOR.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

The committee of enquiry appointed by the Government to consider the question of discipline in the Presidency College with special reference to the strike of the students which took place in January and the recent assault on Professor Oaten, commenced its sittings yesterday afternoon at 2-30 p.m., in Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee's chambers at the High Court. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee presided and all the members were present. Professor Peake attended but not Principal James. It transpired subsequently that Principal James having expressed his inability to serve on the committee, Professor Peake was appointed in his place. It is understood that nothing more than a formal discussion on the scope of the enquiry was gone through yesterday afternoon and the committee will sit from day to day for some days as the scope of the enquiry is believed to be wide. It is expected that a number of professors and students of the College will be examined as witnesses. It is likely that the members of the committee will visit the college during the course of the proceedings to inspect the place where the assault on Professor Oaten was committed.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A CHEQUE

CHARGE AGAINST A TYPIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb 22.

At the High Court Sessions to-day before the Chief Justice and a special jury Sushil Prokash Shome and two other persons were tried on charges of using as genuine a forged cheque, cheating, etc.

Some time ago Sushil was a typist in the office of Messrs. McLeod and Co., managing agents of various railway companies, the accounts of which were dealt with by an officer under Government Sushil was familiar with the details of how the cheque books used to come from that officer. The case for the prosecution was that on the 10th December last Sushil took a forged letter to Mr. John Mathews Hartley, Examiner of Railway Accounts, East Indian Railway. It was purported to be signed by Messrs. McLeod and Co. asking for a cheque book on the Burdwan-Kutwa Railway of which Messrs. McLeod and Co. were managing agents. The cheque book came but one cheque was extracted and had been forged for Rs. 12,500. Next day the other two accused presented the forged cheque to the Bank of Bengal. In September last two other forged cheques amounting to Rs. 14,700 were cashed. But the Bank became suspicious and enquiry followed with the result that the accused were arrested.

The case is proceeding.

NEW WAR HOSPITAL AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 22.

The hunt for hospital accommodation in Poona for housing the sick and wounded soldiers coming from Mesopotamia has led the Government to hand over the new Secretariat Building to the military authorities. There are said to be some 18 or 20 offices housed in the building and these will be obliged, as of old, to revert to private bungalows for accommodation. A branch of the Controller of Military Accounts office numbering some 250 Europeans and Indian clerks, is also said to be due here from Busrah and negotiations for renting the Jeejeebhoy Castle for accommodating this office, are said to be in progress.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES

TEMPORARY SET-BACK IN RECEIPTS.

At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board held yesterday afternoon, with the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr in the chair, the Revised Budget for 1915-16 and the Original Budget for 1916-17 was taken into consideration and approved of. It was resolved to submit the same to Government for final sanction.

The Board adjourned after taking into consideration some minor financial matters.

THE REVISED ESTIMATES.

The principal features of the Trust's revised estimates are summarised in a Note from Mr. Orr prefixed to the Budget Accounts. In this Mr. Orr observes as follows:—

Receipts other than the Municipal contribution continue to increase; but the increase after 1914-15 is not quite as fast as the growth of interest and sinking fund charges with the result that the revenue surplus in 1916-17, is (in lakhs) Rs. 6.2 against Rs. 7.5 of 1914-15 and Rs. 7.2 of 1915-16. The set-back however is a temporary one due to the stringency in the money market consequent on the war and already shows signs of passing away. During the seven years 1910-17 the average annual increase in interest and sinking fund charges has been under one lakh and that in net revenue over 1.25 lakhs.

There is an increase of nearly one lakh in temporary revenue; but this is partly counterbalanced by a decrease of over half a lakh in interest on cash balances.

The estimate for 1916-17 shows on the receipt side an increase of 1.02 over the revised figures for the current year, 84 in permanent revenue and 38 in the Municipal contribution; but there is a decrease of 20 under "Miscellaneous," mainly interest on cash balances. On the expenditure side the estimate for 1916-17 exceeds that of the current year by 2.01, the main item being 1.98 for interest and sinking fund charges.

NO NEED TO RAISE A LOAN.

The opening balance in the revised estimates for 1915-16 is greater than that shown in the original by 29. The opening balance for 1916-17 is 50.95 which is sufficient to make it unnecessary to raise a loan during the year although the budget provides for expenditure in 1916-17 just above the average of the previous seven years.

Sale-proceeds of lands and buildings in 1915-16 are better in the revised estimates by 1.80, due to the sale of land to Messrs. E D. Sassoon and Co., which was not contemplated when framing the original budget.

The unusual phenomenon of the loan-proceeds of the revised (54.85) exceeding those of the original budget (50.00) is due to the fact that, taking advantage of a demand for the Trust's debentures that set in in April 1915, the Board with the special sanction of the Government of India raised in 1915-16 the hitherto unraised balance of the 1914 loan at 97 (29 85 nett) reduced the budgetted 1915 loan of 50 lakhs to 25 lakhs and raised it all at par by private arrangement on 3rd January 1916.

EXPENDITURE CUT DOWN.

Owing to uncertainty whether the Board would be able to place their loan in August 1915, expenditure was cut down as far as possible. Acquisition was reduced to the narrowest limits; since October, however, it has again expanded. The result as shown in the revised budget is an estimated expenditure of 33.27 under acquisition as against the original budget figure of 50.61. The Engineer's estimate for works is 8.76 including 2.10 for Police Accommodation Schemes as against 9.42 (P.A. Schemes 2.50) of the original estimate. Under cost of management and establishment also there was a saving of 58 mainly under establishment. The aggregate of all these savings gives a net decrease of 18.58 in the revised budget of capital expenditure when compared with the original.

For 1916-17 the budget estimates have been kept as low as possible in compliance with the recent orders of Government. Acquisition has been limited to 35 lakhs and provision has been made for such engineering works only as have to be carried on. The Engineer's estimate of 7.02 includes 2.18 for Police Accommodation Schemes.

The cost of Management and Establishment is nearly 50 below the original estimate for 1915-16 because it is not intended to raise a loan during the year. It keeps steady at roughly 5.25 of which 1.25 is debitable to the General Account. A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been provided for revising the pay of the establishments in the three departments so as to bring it into line (so far as may be necessary) with the scale recently sanctioned by the Corporation.

The closing balance at the end of 1916-17 (13.03) is the lowest on record except 1898-99 (1.40), but is sufficient with the Municipal contribution in May 1917 and current revenue to enable us to carry on till September 1917.

Mr. M. M. Goswami, son of the late Swami Ram Tirath and a mining engineer, who is in the service of the Patiala Government, has been elected an Associate of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of London. He is the first Punjabee to earn this distinction. He has successfully introduced the manufacture of ornamental marbles of variegated colours. For this purpose he employs machinery to great advantage and his efforts have been appreciated by all who have known his

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. MR. SETALVAD'S BILL.

FACILITATING BEQUESTS TO UNBORN PERSONS.

TO BE CIRCULATED FOR OPINIONS

OPERATION OF THE PRESS ACT.

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr. Setalvad introduced his Hindu and Mussalman Disposition of Property Bill.

Mr. Dadabhoy's motion that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon, was agreed to.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

The meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir William Clark, Vice-President, presiding. There was a fair attendance of members and among the visitors present were H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, Lord Cecil Manners, Sir John Hewett and Sir Hugh Daly.

Sir Reginald Craddock laid on the table a statement regarding press prosecutions under the Press Act of 1910, and in regard to newspapers which have ceased publication or whose securities have been enhanced since the outbreak of the war, in reply to a question asked by the Hon: Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan on the 1st October last. The statement showed that the number of press prosecutions totalled 6; newspapers, English and vernacular, which ceased publication numbered 220 and the newspapers whose securities have been enhanced numbered 5.

INDIAN PORTS BILL.

Mr. Low presented the select committee's report on the Indian Ports Bill. The changes embodied are merely formal, but the report contains the following paragraph:—"We discussed at some length clause 11 of the Bill which inserts a new Section 68-A in the Act. We considered the question whether any change in the language of that Section was necessary in order to make it clear that it referred to manœuvers in peace time and we are of opinion that no change of wording is necessary in this respect. The Hon: member in charge of the Bill also brought to our notice the fact that he would probably move in the Council the addition to the Act of a further provision conferring powers to make requisitions on port authorities in times of emergency. We have inserted an amendment in the clause providing that Government should be liable for any change caused to a requisitioned vessel while under the control of Government. We think this is not an inequitable arrangement as the clause does not provide for the payment of hire of the vessel."

MR. SETALVAD'S BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad introduced the Hindu and Mussalman Disposition of Property Bill and its reference to a select committee.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, said:—

Your Excellency,

I beg to introduce the Bill standing in my name on the Agenda, and which proposes to remove certain disabilities under which Hindus and Mussalmans labour with regard to disposition of property, under the law as at present administered. The courts have held that it is not competent to a Hindu or a Mussalman to settle property in trust for a person not in existence at the date of the deed of settlement, or by his will to make a bequest in favour of a person not in existence at the date of his death, from which date the will, in the eye of the law, speaks. The results are obviously inconvenient and undesirable and in many cases defeat the most cherished desires of Hindus and Musalmans. For instance, take the case of a Hindu or Musalman having a son and a grandson. Now, if he by his will provides that his son should enjoy the income of the property left by him for his the sons' life and that after the death of the son the property should go absolutely to all his grandsons existing at the death of the son, and at the death of the testator there is only one grandson in existence, but before the time for distribution arrives other three grandsons are in existence, the result is that the whole property passes to the one grandson who was in existence at the death of the testator to the entire exclusion of the remaining three grandsons, defeating altogether the express intention of the testator to benefit all his grandsons. The same happens with regard to trust settlements and family arrangements. All persons not in existence at the date of the settlement are incompetent to take. Numerous similar instances in which the intentions of the settlor or testator are defeated can be easily given. In fact, a large number of cases come up before the courts in which the express intention of settlors and testators, both Hindus and Mussalmans, to make provision for their children or grandchildren to be born hereafter is always defeated. Further, owing to this disability to provide for unborn persons, marriage settlements to provide for the issue of a Hindu or Mussulman marriage become impossible. The reason why a gift in favour of an unborn person is held void is that both according to Hindu law and Mahomedan law delivery of possession is essential to the validity of a gift and a person not in existence is not capable of accepting the gift and taking possession. This insistence of delivery of possession has no religious origin, there is nothing religious about it, the reason of the rule does not lie in any precept of Hindu or Islamic religion. There is nothing about delivery of possession in the Koran The delivery of possession as an essential of gift is to be found in all archaic systems of law and in all nations in their very early stage of development when a transfer of rights involved a transfer of things. In very ancient German law a conveyance without livery of seisin was impossible and inconceivable. And an elaborate ceremony had to be gone through for transferring possession. The donor and donee go to the land, a knife is produced, a sod of turf is cut, the twig of a tree is broken off, the turf and the twig are handed by the donor to the donee. The knife is also delivered and is kept by the donee as material evidence of the transaction. The donor also takes off his hand the war glove which would protect the land in battle and the donee assumes it, his hand is vested or invested. The idea underlying the expression 'a person is vested' with land, it is said, goes back to this ceremony. When under Roman influence the written document came into use, it was also treated as a symbol, the effectual part being not the signing and sealing but the delivery of the deed, the parchment being taken to be as good a representation of land as the sod, the knife or the glove. In England, for many centuries livery of seisin was considered essential, and the Courts in Bracton's time required a real and actual change of possession. The *donatio* by itself was nothing unless it was followed by *traditio*. All this strict insistence of delivery of possession gradually passed away as society developed and progresed and the same change would have taken place in the Hindu and Mahomedan systems of law, if their growth and development had not been arrested on the advent of British rule in India. In the year 1781 by 21 George III ch. 70 s. 67 so far as Calcutta was concerned, the Hindus and Mussalmans were assured that their own personal law would be administered to them and the same was done with regard to Bombay and Madras in A.D. 1797 by 37 George III c. 142 s. 13. Those statues, though enacted with the beneficent object of preserving and securing to the people of this country their ancient systems of law, have in fact effectually prevented these systems of law from adapting themselves to the needs of a progressive society. The only source for ascertaining the law was the ancient books and the Courts began to administer rigidly the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws as they found them in those books, irrespective of the present day conciousness of the communities concerned and however unsuited the rules laid down in the ancient texts might be to the present state of Society, the result has been that while the Indian communities enjoying the blessings of British rule made rapid strides in education, commerce and industries and acquisition of wealth, while they were given the law of evidence, contract, registration, &c., based on English law and suited to the progressive needs of society, their personal law in matters most vitally affecting them as regards property, inheritance and succession, owing to the peculiar circumstances I have described, has not been able to adapt itself to their progressive requirements.

A SERIOUS INJUSTICE.

Your Excellency, I am afraid I have digressed some what from the immediate subject before us. But, the present disability under which the Hindus and Mussalmans suffer as regards disposition of property in favour of unborn persons, is an illustration of what I have just stated. For I have no doubt that if the normal development and growth of Hindu and Mahomedan Law had not been arrested, this disability would, indeed, have been long ago removed. That it works serious injustice, defeats the most cherished and clearly expressed intention of Hindus and Mussalmans every day, will be acknowledged by every lawyer in the land. That the consciousness of the communities is against the continuance any further of such disability is evidenced by the fact that you find every day the most orthodox Hindus and most orthodox Mussalmans, Shiahs as well as Sunnis, making provisions for their unborn children and grandchildren, although it is pretty well known for many years that such disposition would be held to be invalid by the courts, the first pronouncement about Hindus by the Privy Council being in the Tagore case in the year 1872. During my professional career, I have been often consulted by clients both Hindus and Mahomedans, to advise how to frame trust deeds or wills so as to get out of this rule about unborn persons, and I know how disappointed they feel when they are told they cannot do so. I beg to emphasise, therefore, that the measure I am introducing, only purports to give legislative sanction to what is so far as I can judge, the long cherished wish of these communities, to be relieved of this disability. And in that view, it is, I venture to think, a measure that will not excite any controversy. As I have pointed out what is proposed to be done does not contravene any religious precepts of either Hindus or Mussalmans. So far as Mussalmans are concerned, with regard to the Shiahs it is now recognised that the rule about possession with regard to gift is not so strict and that it is competent to them to create successive life-estates. And the view is expressed by Ameer Ali in his book that in their case a gift to an unborn person is not necessarily invalid. The Bill while it proposes to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to make disposition of property in favour of unborn persons, recognises that this can only be allowed subject to certain limitations that have come to be recognised as essential and are at present in force with regard to other communities. All that the Bill does is to put the Hindus and Mussalmans on the same footing regarding their competence to make disposition of property in favour of unborn persons as the other communities. I have tried, Your Excellency to explain the principle of the Bill and the necessity of enacting such a measure. The actual and final shape the measure is to take is a matter of drafting to be considered in the Select Committee. There is one thing I want to make clear. The Bill *ex-hypothesi* is only dealing with those cases in which the settlor or the testor has otherwise a disposing power. That is, it does not confer any power on a coparcener in a joint Hindu family to deal with joint property nor does it empower a Mussalman to dispose of by will more than one-third of his property. What is proposed is that, within the already existing power of disposition, it should be competent to exercise that power in favour of an unborn person subject to certain well-recognised limitations.

In conclusion, Mr. Setalvad alluding to Mr. Dadabhoy's amendment to defer the reference of the Bill to a select committee, pointed out that this would defer the enactment of a measure required by many and opposed by none.

The Vice-President:—Order! Order! The Hon. Member should discuss the amendment after it has been moved.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee.

MR. DADABHOY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Dadabhoy moved an amendment to the effect that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon. He said that he had not much to say on the principle of the Bill which was explained by Mr. Setalvad with great ability and much brevity. Mr. Dadabhoy said that the Bill though brief was very significant and proposed a radical change in the Hindu and Muhammadan Law. He did not propose to deal with the Bill at length and cited several cases to show that the effect could not be given for settlement and disposition of property for unborn children and discussed several points raised by Mr. Setalvad. He said that in conformity with modern enlightened opinion the Hindus and the Mahomedans wished to be able to dispose of their property as the other communities could according to existing statutory laws. He held that the provisions of the Bill might be regarded as suitable, but the mover (Mr. Setalvad) must justify his position on public grounds. He said that the Bill, if accepted, would create difficulties in application. Mr. Dadabhoy emphasised that the Bill only referred to wills and suggested that legislation would be extended also to gifts. He pointed out that the Bill had not sufficient publicity as it was notified in local Government Gazette of Madras on 18th February only and elsewhere on 15th, 17th and 18th, and 19th. In conclusion he held that the public had not sufficient time to consider the necessity of the Bill.

Mr. Shafi supported the amendment and pointed out that no case for urgency had been made out to rush the Bill through the Council.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis in supporting Mr. Dadabhoy's amendment said that the Bill was essentially such as should go to the country.

Mr. Bo Ma also supported the amendment.

AMENDMENT SUPPORTED BY LAW MEMBER.

The Hon. Mr. Lowndes (Law Member) said he had full sympathy with the principles of the Bill which he supported. The principles of the Bill only sought to remedy the anomaly in law. He had very little doubt that the principles of the Bill would benefit both Hindus and Mahomedans for disposition of their property and there was no proposal in the Bill which touched such disposition as at present in vogue. The Hon. Member then gave an analogy of the ordinary English marriage settlements and gave the instance of a Hindu father with one daughter and no son with intention to leave his property to his daughter for life and then to her son. While declining to discuss the details of the Bill, he pointed out that the Clause 6 of the Bill would require careful consideration. He discussed at length a very similar Bill which was passed in the Madras Council for the Hindus in 1914, and pointed out that the large question was in the background how far it was possible to change the personal law of the Hindus and Mahomedans. He said he had seen the papers relating to the enactment of transfer of Property Act and urged caution in proceeding with the legislation. They should go slowly and cautiously. He would, therefore, accede to the amendment.

Sir Reginald Craddock spoke on the administrative aspect of the Bill and pointed out that local Governments had complained that the time was too short to give opinions. He pointed out the inexpediency of including in one Bill the personal laws of the Hindus and Mahomedans and while sympathising with the object of the Bill he supported the amendment moved by Mr. Dadabhoy.

Mr. Achariar said that he accepted the amendment and requested Mr. Setalvad to drop his original motion and proceed with his Bill on the lines of the amendment.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

Mr. Setalvad in reply said that in view of the discussion in the Council he had no desire to rush the Bill through the legislature. He did not agree with Mr. Dadabhoy that no serious inconvenience was caused to Hindus and Mahomedans for want of any provision which he (Mr. Setalvad) wanted to incorporate in the existing law. He was willing that the measure should be fully considered by the country, but he hoped that whenever such enactment was passed it should be for both the Hindus and Mahomedans at the same time.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

NON-OFFICIALS ON SANITARY BOARD.

The Maharaja of Nashipur moved the following resolution:—"This Council recommends the Governor General in Council that a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and non-officials be constituted under the Government of India to advise as to the sanitary needs of the country."

In the course of his speech the Maharaja said:—"In my resolution I have asked nothing further than to associate non-officials with officials in such an important matter. The mixed board would serve the ernment of India. At present the Government of India looks on its Sanitary Commissioner as its sole adviser in sanitary matters and the Government have very little opportunity of getting non-official advise or mixed views of both experts and laymen. If such a board be created the non-official members shall have to discharge their responsibilities. They would be the medium of communicating to the public views on the matters of sanitation and they would be able to gather information from different quarters and shall have an opportunity of discussing them with the people who have best local experience in these matters and when these non-official members would meet together they shall have the benefit of interchanging their views with each other, with the officials and experts, and the decision which will be arrived at by such discussion will be more sound and profitable. It may be said that there are already sanitary boards in each province and so there is no further necessity of creating new boards here. First of all, these local sanitary boards have recently been associated with non-official members and their general function is to sanction schemes brought before them. Secondly, the members of the Provincial Sanitary Boards have no opportunity of discussing any subject of common interest with the people of other provinces and so they are naturally to depend upon their own findings in the matters which could be better dealt with by free interchange of views with the experienced people of different provinces."

The Hon. the Maharaja of Cassimbazar supported the resolution and thought that the co-operation of the representatives of the people on a sanitary board was desirable.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

The Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair in opposing the resolution in the course of his speech, said that the resolution contemplated the interposition of a third body, in this case a sanitary board, between the Government of India and the Local Governments. The speeches of the members who spoke in favour of the resolution, had been directed to aim and bring non-officials in association with officials. In his speech the mover indicated that the non-officials were to be the representatives of different provinces. How it was to be worked out, Sir Sankaran Nair found it difficult to understand. The present policy, he said, of the Government of India was to leave the Sanitary Board administration to the Local Governments hence the Government of India had very little to do with the actual administration of sanitation. This being the present policy the speaker questioned if there was any need of change. If there were sufficient reasons to change it they were bound to do so. "The question is whether there is any need for this further and greater interference by the Government of India. One of the main reasons of the mover was the state of the country. There is no doubt that in certain parts of the country there is a heavy general and infantile mortality, sufficient enough to cause disquietude. Even the places which were considered very good, as the places of health resort, are now bad and it is also time that some of these results have been brought to the notice of the Government and the Government itself has been in some measure a party to the view that has the support of experts. But all the same I am perfectly satisfied that the measure contemplated by the resolution is a retrograde measure and would not further the interest of the people whom the hon. member wished to serve.

WATER SUPPLY.

Let us then take towns and municipalities. Their first and most important need is the supply of pure water and without supplying this, it would be harsh to ask the people to fill up their tanks and other sources of water supply and this provision has to be made by municipalities with the help of the Sanitary Engineer. Now, it is practically impossible for a distant body to control and supervise these. Even if you do supply pipe water there is another difficulty; there are strong objections raised by the people to use pipe water and to discard the tanks and well water. A right solution of the question, therefore, depends upon the loyal co-operation and the persuasiveness of the local authorities. Even if you do all these it would be inequitable to close the tanks. Apart from the legal aspect of the question, even if we get the tanks closed the Commissioner has to bear in mind that every depression in land might be a potential nursery pond for malarial mosquitoes. The matter is, therefore, one essentially for local action, it must be attended to by local men and settled by the co-operation of the local authorities and the people on the spot and not with reference to any fixed rupees, which alone the Government of India can do, but in accordance with local sentiments. Of course a certain supervision would be required. There are non-officials in the municipalities and they are in a majority, in most of the municipalities, and these municipalities are under the guidance of the local sanitary boards. I do not mean in this connection to lay any blame at the door of the non-officials of the municipalities.

SANITARY BOARDS.

The Sanitary Boards are constituted under a Government of India Notification in which we pointed out to seek non-official co-operation. The constitution of these boards have been proceeded with and in the United Provinces they have progressed so far that the board is not merely advisory but also administrative. Even in cases like these the Government of India recognise that there are instances where their assistance might be necessary. It is only after the causes that give rise to diseases are known, that any measures can be taken and this discovery is made by the research officers supplied by the Government of India. The rest depends upon others. We have had at present to withdraw those working in this respect owing to the war, hence the enquiry has had to be closed for the time being; but in so far as they have discovered anything the local Governments have been taking practical steps as far as practicable."

Turning to Bengal Sir Sankaran Sankaran Nair said it was quite true that malaria now prevailed there largely. The latest opinion was that it would necessitate the co-operation of irrigation engineers and the sanitary staff and the Government of Bengal would no doubt take this matter into consideration. The Sanitary Board there did nothing, the initiative had to come from the local bodies and they had to do things with the help of the men at the spot. The Government of India could only supply men and money, men to carry on the research and money to work. To wish more than that it could not with profit do. The Sanitary Board contemplated by the resolution might perhaps prove obstructive. It all depended upon the kind of men that composed it. Hon members have to remember that the experience in one province may lead astray the workers in another province and might prove detrimental to them. I do not see that much benefit will be derived by the interposition of a sanitary board between the Local Governments and the Government of India. It is much better to leave the matter to the Local Governments giving them only men and money. Though one sympathises with the resolution this is not a good way of gaining the end, but every suggestion that might be made will be fully considered. The Sanitary Board might be mischievous if they stand in the way of the recommendations of the Local Governments who have local experience and local scientific men whose knowledge also is derived from a study of local factors."

Mr. Achariar supported the resolution and criticised the working of the sanitary department which he said was extremely unsatisfactory and whose career had all along been chequered. He pointed out that manned as the department was primarialy by men of the Indian Medical Service, the strength had been depleted by the necessities of the war and the sanitary needs of the country were entirely neglected. He wondered why a sanitary board should not be created and why the sanitary question should be left to the Director-General of Indian Medical Service and the Sanitary Commissioner and criticised Sir Sankaran Nair's plea that the adoption of the resolution would be a retrograde step and concluded by saying, "Give us the board, give us non-official members and you will see that the death-rate will go down."

Sir Pardey Lukis pointed out that Mr. Achariar had made an error in saying that the Director-General of Indian Medical Service was responsible for sanitation in India. He begged to say that was true, the questions of sanitation were dealt with by the Sanitary Commissioner and disposed of by the Education Department.

The resolution was negatived.

PUBLIC WORKS CESSES.

The Maharaja of Nashipur then moved the next resolution which was as follows:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the local governments and administrations may be instructed to earmark such proportion of the assignments of Public Works cesses to the local bodies as they deem proper for the purpose of supply of pure drinking water and for other sanitary measures."

In the course of his speech he said that the question of rural sanitation was more difficult and perplexed than that of urban areas. The Government paid special attention to this important part of sanitation and sanctioned an annual grant of 30 lakhs to the local government in 1908 and since then the total grants which had been made to the local Government and Administrations amounted to about five crores, both recurring and non-recurring. In addition to that the Government of India assigned the entire proceeds from local cesses which used to be credited to the District Boards of certain provinces, namely, Bengal, Behar, the United Provinces, Punjab and the North-Western Frontier Province. It was impossible during the continuance of the war to ask for more money from the Government and that was why he wanted to suggest that whatever money they had should be properly utilised. It was clear that local cesses which were surrendered to district boards were given for the purpose of rural sanitation and the Government of India also laid it down definitely in their resolution of 1914 that of the annual grants of 82.23 lakhs made to district boards in certain provinces, a substantial portion of which would be expended on rural sanitation. In conclusion, the speaker said:—It is a known fact that on account of the insanitary condition of villages many people have left their ancestral homes and settled in towns and so practically speaking very few people of better class, and of high culture, could be seen in villages. The Government is anxious to revive the old system of our village union and panchayat and improve its status but unless the rural sanitation could be improved, I am afraid, the Government will not find any resident in a village who could take interest in village improvements and competent to look after its affairs.

RESOLUTION AMENDED.

Sir Edward Maclagan in replying to the Maharajah of Nashipur's resolution narrated the circumstances under which it arose and said that the hon. member was informed sometime ago that the Government of India had left the question to the local Governments to determine to what specific purposes the increased income should be devoted but at the same time they had intimated that a substantial portion of the sum would be set apart for improvement of rural water supply, for anti-malarial measures, for protection of grain stores and markets in plague infected localities and generally for the sanitation of villages and small towns. Continuing Sir Edward Maclagan said:—I venture to think that the Government of India have gone as far as was advisable in the matter and I would deprecate any further specification of the manner in which these funds should be dealt with. The amount of money required for sanitary measures in different districts, varies immensely both from time to time and from district to district and it would not, I think, be fair to insist on the local Governments earmarking the portions to be spent upon sanitation in each district. This system of earmarking by Government of certain portions of the income of local bodies for specific objects is one that has prevailed in many localities and opinions differ as regards the value of the system. The Decentralisation Commission, however, have pronounced against the system and have suggested that restrictions on the manner in which District Boards should allot their funds, should be swept away. The Government of India have so far supported this view that in their resolution on local self-government issued in 1915 they have stated that they expect that such restriction is to be gradually relaxed. In the face of these pronouncements I do not think it will be consistent for us to insist on any portion of the funds to which the hon. member refers, being specially earmarked for sanitary purposes. In any case the local bodies have, so far as I am aware enjoyed for the last two years unrestricted powers in the disposal of this income and it would be difficult to stop it now with orders restricting their powers over it. He regretted he could not accept the resolution as it stood and understood that the object of the hon. member was not so much to insist on earmarking particular sums as to bring to notice the fact that the bulk of income referred to, should be used for particular objects. He suggested for his (Maharajah of Nashipur's) consideration that the resolution should be recast in the following terms: "This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that the attention of the local Governments concerned, may be invited to the orders issued by the Government of India on 1st March 1913, regarding the transfer of certain local and public works cesses to district bodies in which the Government of India expressed a wish that a substantial part of the income that is provided should be set apart for the improvement of rural water-supply, for anti-malarial measures, for the protection of grain stores and markets in plague-infected localities and generally for the sanitation of villages and small towns." If the resolution were amended in this way the Government would not oppose its being passed by this Council.

The Maharajah of Nashipore withdrew his original resolution and moved the amended resolution which was put to and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to the 1st March.

INTERPELLATIONS.

PROPOSED IMPERIAL COMMERCE CONFERENCE.

The Hon Rai Sita Nath Ray asked: (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following statement which appeared in "Capital" (published in Calcutta) on the 28th January last: With a view to focussing the opinion of the commercial community in all parts of the Empire the British Imperial Council of Commerce and the Board of Trade throughout the United Kingdom and the British Dominions is convening a conference in London in June next. A provisional programme has recently been circulated to the members for their consideration. It is expected that there will be a representative attendance of delegates from the Oversea Dominions and Dependencies with which the Council is in constant consultation." (b), Has the Government of India in its Commerce and Industry Department received any intimation regarding the Conference referred to in (a)? (c) If so will the Government be pleased to place before the Council the information it has received?

The reply was as follows:—(a) The reply is in the affirmative; (b) and (c), the Government of India have received no such intimation.

CALCUTTA-BARISAL RAILWAY.

Sir R. W. Gillan replying to Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur's question regarding the scheme for a direct railway line from Calcutta to Barisal via Noapara or Khulna, said: (a) A detailed survey for a line of railway from Khulna via Gopalganj and Gournadi to Barisal with the branches mentioned in the reply to question (b) has been completed by the Eastern Bengal Railway. The views of the Government of Bengal are awaited.

(b) The scheme contemplates a junction at Gaila station about 2½ miles west of Gournadi from which point the branches take off to Faridpur and the Pinghakati ghat.

(c) A branch line from a point near Madripur or Burghatta on the Faridpur branch to a terminus on the main Ganges river, some 12 miles from Chandpur which would permit of a wagon ferry connection with the latter, has been mentioned as a possible future extension, but forms no part of the scheme as actually drawn up.

(d) The scheme, together with the extension mentioned in the reply to question (c), if constructed, would provide a route shorter than the existing route connecting Calcutta with the Assam Bengal Railway system.

DISTRICT JUDGE ASSASSINATED

OUTRAGE AT TRICHINOPOLY

CULPRIT ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

Mr. H. O. D. Hardinge, District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, was stabbed this afternoon while going to his court.

LATER.

Mr. Hardinge has succumbed to his injuries. The assassin has been caught and is in custody.

LATER.

The following further particulars of the murder of Mr. H. C. D. Hardinge, District and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, are published in the "Madras Times":—The murder took place at midday to-day by a Mal omedan. The death was instantaneous. The man presented a petition yesterday asking for protection but was referred to the Collector. He waited this morning at the steps of the Court house and as the Judge stepped out of his carriage stabbed him. A "duffadar" and a process server who tried to defend Mr. Hardinge, were

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GIVING A PERFORMANCE WITHOUT A LICENCE.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

ABA WAKU GONDHOLI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.
(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the order of Mr. D. G. Patwardhan, First Class Magistrate of Baramati in a case tried by him summarily under Chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The petitioner along with three others agreed to pay Rs. 10 to the strolling Tamashawalas for giving one performance (khel) in a theatre at Baramati; and actually paid Rs. 5 for that. The public were to be admitted in the theatre on payment of money to the petitioner and his three colleagues. On the 2nd of September 1915 while the performance was being given, the Sub-Inspector of Police asked them to show him the licence. As it was not forthcoming he stopped the performance and lodged a complaint against the petitioner and three others for breach of rule 35 framed by the District Magistrate under section 39 (A) of the District Police Act, for giving a performance without a licence from the Magistrate of Baramati.

The First Class Magistrate while convicting the accused observed: "On going through the evidence of the prosecution and the defence it is clear that all the four accused had an interest in the performance of the Tamasha in the theatre owned by one Chivate. Statement of the four accused itself shows that all the four accused took part in the contract though they are avoiding the principal responsibility on one another. Evidence shows that accused No. 1 Ramrao is the principal person responsible for the contract. Prosecution evidence especially of the Police Sub-Inspector shows that accused No. 1 Ramrao was so bold as to cheat a Government officer by saying that he had obtained permission to perform the Tamasha in the theatre. The defence pleader argues that a contractor is not responsible for the perfomance of a Tamasha without a license and adds that the Tamashaists are responsible along with the owner of the theatre. Rule 33, last clause, shows that persons assisting in a performance are equally responsible and rule 35 under which the accused are charged, is subject to this restriction mentioned in Rule 33 and so as urged by the prosecution all the four accused are guilty for a breach of the rule and so culpable under section 65 of the Bombay District Police Act IV. of 1890. Accused No. 1 Ramrao seems more mischievous than the other three accused in so much that he wanted to mislead a Government officer by falsely saying that he had obtained permission of the Magistrate for performing a Tamasha and so accused No. 1 Ramrao is ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for 15 days while the other three accused should each pay a fine of Rs. 5 only or in default should suffer simple imprisonmen for seven days."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments held that the petitioners who engaged the strolling Tamashists to give a performance could not be said "to have held a performance" within the meaning of the rule; that the prosecution did not allege that they took any personal part in the performance itself and set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

Mr. D. C. Virkar appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RS. 1,300 A YEAR ON CIGARETTES.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

MACKENZIE LYALL & CO. v. GUANAMAIN NACHIAR.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs tobacconists of Calcutta, having a branch office in Bombay against the defendant Rani of Shivagiri, to recover the sum of Rs. 886-14, being the price of cigarettes supplied by the plaintiffs to the defendants' son, the late zemindar of Shivagiri.

Mr. Bomanji J. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendant was absent.

The late zemindar of Shivagiri used to buy cigarettes from the plaintiffs' agent in Bombay. His account with the firm upto 1912 was settled; but in 1913 he sent orders for further cigarettes to be supplied to him. He sent these orders by telegrams to the plaintiffs' agent. The bill for cigarettes supplied to him during the year 1913 came to Rs. 1,300 odd and a sum of Rs. 500 was paid on account by the attorneys who were managing the estate of the late zemindar. As the balance was not paid, the present suit was filed against the zemindar's mother who has been now managing the estate and who is the sole heiress to the late zemindar.

The plaintiffs' agent in Bombay holding a power-of-attorney from them gave evidence in support of the plaintiffs' claim.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,126.12-6 with further interest on Rs. 886-14-0 at 9 per cent. from 21st December, 1915, costs not exceeding Rs. 150 were allowed to the plaintiffs.

THANA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to bring to your notice an error which has crept into the results of the Thana Municipal Triennial Elections published on page 3, of your paper of Monday the 21st February 1916. The number of votes secured by Mr. Bhagwant Appaji Padhye, pleader, in Ward No. 4 was 36 and not 21 as is stated in the aforesaid results.

The equal number of votes put down against each of the three candidates in Ward No. 4, would create a "tie," the solution of which can only be obtained by a lot under the Election Rules of the Thana Municipality. No such contingency has arisen in Ward No. 4, and the error is probably due to a misprint only. Mr. B. A. Padhye has gained a majority of 15 votes over each of his rival candidates. I therefore request you will be pleased to insert a correction to the above stated effect in the next issue of your esteemed journal with a view to clear up the confusion which arises in the mind of the reader on the perusal of the figures.—Yours, etc.,

A. SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

Thana, February 21, 1916.

A Coonoor message states that an invitation has been extended to Mr. Ghandi to include the Nilgiris during his tour in March and address a public meeting at Coonoor on the 8th proximo.

FAMINE IN BANKURA

Photo taken by a relief worker of the Bengal Social Service League at one of the numerous relief camps.

MOSLEM LEAGUE DISTURBANCE.

BEHAR MOSLEMS AND BOMBAY ROWDIES.

A meeting of the Behar Provincial Muslem League to consider the desirability of requesting the Council of the All-India Muslem League to make a representation to the Government for a public enquiry into the whole question of the disturbances created at the last session of the All-India Muslem League at Bombay, was held at the residence of Mr. S. Wasi Ahmad. Among those present were Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Maulvi Syed Mohamad Qasim, Sheikh Abdul Rahman, Gaya, Maulvi Syed Ahmad Hussain, Muzafferpur, Mr. Mazharul Haque, Mr. A. Aziz, Maulvi Syed Mohamad Akhtar, Muzafferpur, Mr. Mohiuddin and Mr. S. A. Sami.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, the president, in opening the proceedings after some introductory remarks said:

I now come to the important subject fixed for the consideration of our to-day's meeting, namely, the disruption at a sitting of the last Session of the All-India Muslim League, held at Bombay in December last. Though gratified that judged by all reasonable standards, the Session was a success, we are at the same time deeply grieved that rowdyism and hooliganism made themselves conspicuous on the second day by reason of which the proceedings of the day had to be suspended. This was undoubtedly a most regrettable feature of the proceedings and we are naturally anxious that there should be no repetition of such humiliating scenes at our future Sessions. What makes our sense of indignation all the more poignant is our firm conviction that the acts of the rowdies and the hooligans were deliberate, prearranged and premeditated and not the result of any sudden outburst. If we are right in our view of the matter—and I repeat we are firmly persuaded of it—the whole thing must have been carefully engineered by "our enemies" to use, with apologies a memorable expression of Lord Morley's. It is therefore incumbent upon us to leave no stone unturned in getting the matter thoroughly sifted, so as to be able to place the responsibility on the right shoulders. The offenders must be brought to book, if not in court, atleast at the Bar of Public opinion which in a matter of this kind is even a more patent weapon than the sentence of a Judge or the verdict of the Jury.

I shall therefore suggest to you the desirability of your adopting to-day a resolution on the subject requesting the Council of the All-India Muslim League to take such action in the matter as may commend itself to the members thereof. It is not necessary to suggest to the Council of the League the details as to the action they should take; but of this I am certain that we shall be wanting in our duty if we did not impress upon the Council as emphatically as we can and with all the earnestness we command the extreme desirability of their moving on the subject, the proper authorities concerned.

With these few observations I shall now request you to proceed to the business before the meeting.

Mr. Wasi Ahmed then proposed the following resolution:—

"That the Bihar Provincial Moslem League strongly condemns the action of the authors of the mischievous disturbance created during the last annual session of the All-India Moslem League held at Bombay and resolves, in view of the great indignation prevailing amongst the Mussalmans at such deplorable conduct of those persons, who engineered the disturbance and on whom the responsibility has not yet been fixed, to request the Council of the All-India Moslem League to approach the proper authorities for a public enquiry to sift the whole question and bring to light the real state of affairs."

In proposing the resolution Mr. Wasi Ahmed observed that the matter was such which didnot affect them locally in this Province alone but it was a wider question or far-reaching importance affecting the Mussalmans in general. Rowdyism, as the President had said, was the principal feature of the whole affair and if they who were present there had not acted with tact and with a sense of responsibility he did not know what the result would have been. The speaker was among those present in the deliberations, which took place in the Taj Mahal Hotel and he could say that the entire body of Mussalmans present there from all parts of the country, were without one exception determined that the matter should not be allowed to end there in Bombay, that they should try their very best to invoke the help of the Government for an enquiry with a view to find out the persons responsible for the mischievous fiasco. He was convinced that they could not keep quiet in the matter. They must know not only those who actually caused the disturbance but also those who were helping to bring it about for months before the incident. If they were Moslems their conduct was un-Moslem-like, if they were non-Moslems their conduct was anything but gentlemanly Behar must show that they were unanimous in strengthening the hands of the Council of the League in moving in the matter.

Mr. Nurul Hassain in seconding said that he was present in the meeting in which that most disreputable disturbance was caused by members of their own community. Their number was small. The fact that such a small number of men created such a row which was wholly unexpected was itself a clear indication that they were not masters of themselves but were tools in hands of persons having authority. His own view was that they could not have, of their own accord, dared to create any disturbance in a meeting in which so many respectable gentlemen were present not only of their own community but of the Hindu and other communities, most of whom were delegates to the Congress. A thorough and sifting enquiry would bring the culprits to their senses by the mere fact of a disclosure of their names.

Moulvi Mohamad Akhtar also supported the resolution.

Mr. S. A. Aziz moved the second resolution: That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the Secretary of the All-Indian Moslem League and to the Press.

Mr. A. Sami seconded and it was passed.

GARIBALDI AND BRIGHT.

Sir George Trevelyan says in the "Times":—

"A relative of mine (his son) who had written the Life of Garibaldi, afterwards undertook to write the Life of John Bright. I was sometimes asked how it was that he came to choose two such different heroes; to which I used to reply that never were two men more alike in the essential features of their character, or in the essential nature of the methods by which they went about their life's business, than John Bright and Joseph Garibaldi.

"The likeness is in the breed, and not only in the men. The six grandsons of Garibaldi, the sons of Ricciotti, are now in the field, except the two of them who have died in battle; and all John Bright's five grandsons are in the military service of their country."

THEY SELDOM GLOW.

"Mr. Herbert Samuel, the new Home Secretary, is classed with Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman among the Liberal 'efficients.' All, it is true, lack the magnetic personality which is so important in political life. They seldom glow," says the "British Weekly" Parliamentary correspondent.

A divisional durbar was held at Meerut on Monday by Sir James Meston, where his Honour took the opportunity of paying an eloquent tribute to the loyalty of the people and the help they have given in connection with the war.

The Additional Sessions Judge of Sukkur has sentenced a postman, named Kalu, to two years' rigorous imprisonment for misappropriating money orders and putting his own thumb impressions on the orders as a token of the payees having received the money.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by the Nagpur Judicial Commissioner's Court in the criminal appeal preferred by one Nilkanth Prasad who was convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Chhattisgarh division on a charge of murder of one Bhairoprasad. Both the judges agreed in setting aside the conviction and acquitted Nilkanth.

Don't worry about your constipation Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all rigt. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price.

THE HON. MR. A. K. GHUZNAVI.

APPLICATION BY A CREDITOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Yesterday before the District Judge of Alipore Mr. Rajendra Kumar Chowdhury applied for arrest and detention in civil prison of the Hon. A. K. Ghuznavi, Member of Supreme Legislative Council, for realisation of decretal amount. It was alleged that the applicant obtained a decree against Mr. Ghuznavi in the High Court for Rs. 1,785 and this decree was transferred to the district court for execution. The Judge issued a notice on Mr. Ghuznavi.

"VACCINATION TYRANNY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a letter published on Saturday in your valued columns protesting against pressure being brought to bear in schools and offices on students, employees and others to undergo revaccination which is not compulsory by the law of the land, extracts were quoted from Government Blue Books and official reports [illegible] the powerlessness of vaccination [illegible] vaccination to protest against small-pox.

In this connection permit me to direct your readers' attention to the following striking narrative of a Gloucester epidemic experience.

During the Gloucester small-pox epidemic of 1896 the authorities tried to compel the revaccination of the staff who came in contact with the cases.

One man, Bob Spicer, who was employed by the Guardians to distribute the food among small-pox patients in their homes, refused to submit to this superstitious rite and his services were dispensed with.

But none of the recently revaccinated staff could be induced to take on Bob Spicer's work, and the authorities were obliged to reinstate him. He went right through the epidemic without being revaccinated, and took no harm. An "unprotected" man took risks which "well-protected" men declined to face.

In addition to Bob Spicer, the man who drove the conveyance containing the small-pox patients from their homes to the small-pox hospital; the man who removed the blankets and bed-linen from houses where small-pox patients had suffered, to the disinfecting apparatus; the head nurse at the small-pox hospital during the earliest and worst period of the epidemic and several of the private nurses who worked hard among the patients in their homes, all refused to be revaccinated and passed through the epidemic unattacked by small-pox.

On the other hand, there were 190 cases of small-pox in revaccinated persons. Several had been vaccinated no less than three times. Fourteen had been revaccinated twice.

One man, a soldier, had been successfully revaccinated seven times and yet had the impudence to contract small-pox after all! Moral—Do not be frightened into revaccination.

The only way to get rid of small-pox and similar diseases is to use plenty of water, eat good food, live in light and airy houses and see that the health authorities keep the streets clean and the drains in order. If such details are attended to there is no need to fear small-pox, or any of its kindred; and if they are neglected, neither vaccination nor any other medical fetish can save the people.—Yours, etc.,

"SANITAS SANITUM, OMNIA."

Bombay February, 20, 1916.

WIFE'S SUICIDE BY BURNING.

IN THE PRESENCE OF HER DYING HUSBAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

On Sunday a young woman hailing from the Central Provinces died at the Medical College Hospital from extensive burns. Her husband Janki Pershad had been ailing for some time and had come to Calcutta for treatment. On Sunday afternoon it was found that there was no chance of recovery of Janki. The wife then walked into the room where her husband was dying and set fire to her clothes after soaking them in kerosine oil. She was removed to the hospital, where she died without regaining consciousness.

FORGED BOARD OF TRADE CERTIFICATE

MARINE ENGINEER WITH MANY ALIASES.

NO EVIDENCE OF GERMAN NATIONALITY.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, the case was again heard in which Inspector Finan of the Government Dockyard charged Robert Macaulay, a European, with cheating and forgery.

The facts of the case are that Macaulay was sent down to the Government Dockyard in Bombay from Calcutta with a view to being enrolled as an engineer. When he presented himself at the Government Dockyard he produced to the authorities a Board of Trade second class certificate issued in 1885 to one Robert Macaulay and it is alleged that some of the entries in the said certificate were altered, which aroused their suspicion. He was arrested in the Great Western Hotel on the 9th instant, and the Police got into communication with the Scotland Yard and the American Police regarding the antecedents of the accused. The accused had figured under the names of Robert Macaulay, alias Henry Lavalle alias Brown. After examining some witnesses last Tuesday the case was again taken up yesterday.

The Magistrate observed that he understood the accused was arrested originally under the Foreigner's Act and that enquiries were being made in that matter. Under the circumstances the best course for him would have been to withhold passing sentence in the case. Such a course would be more advantageous to both the parties. For if it was eventually proved that the accused was a British subject, then his offence would be considered in a less serious light, as his object in producing the certificate was merely to get a good appointment. On the other hand if the accused was a German his object in going to the Government Dockyard would be construed into one of a very sinister nature and consequently the offence would be very serious.

Inspector Finan said that Mr. Griffith, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, had told him that an enquiry had been made regarding the accused and they might not receive a reply for three or four months.

Upon this the Magistrate observed that if that were to happen, under the Foreigner's Act the accused would be kept in custody.

Inspector Finan observed that he would consult Mr. Griffith in the matter and accordingly the case was adjourned for a time.

In the afternoon Inspector Finan submitted to the Court that Mr. Griffith had been seen in the matter and he was told that there was no evidence that the accused was a German.

The Court, therefore, treated the accused as a British subject and sentenced him to four month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 52, which sum was found on him at the time he was arrested.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, disposed of a case in which Burjorji Framji Joshi a dealer in onions and potatoes charged one S. G. Gagtap with abetting one Vishwanath Krishna Sathe and Balwant Natu in cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,500. The prosecution was conducted by Inspector Raghunathrao of the C. I. D. and the accused was defended by Messrs. V. D. Kamat and B. B. Pathare.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused owed the complainant Rs. 1,200 in connection with some previous business and he was approached on the 12th August, 1914, with a fixed deposit receipt for Rs. 2,300 given by the Deccan Bank, in Poona, in the name of Kashinath Vishnu Bapat, and the accused proposed to the complainant, that he should pay the balance to him after deducting the Rs. 1,200. The complainant refused to pay as the receipt was in another's name, but the accused's companion represented himself as Bapat, although his name was Sathe, the owner of the receipt and said that he had no objection. The complainant then paid the amount to the accused.

On the other hand the accused stated that Joshi was dealing with Sathe behind the accused's back and without consulting him, that the complainant would not return the receipt although he was asked for it, and that the sum of Rs. 1,200 which the accused had received were paid by him to a man named Dravid on account and at the risk of the complainant. Therefore, there was no balance due to the complainant.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused.

A BILL COLLECTOR'S LAPSE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Virji Cooverji, a bill-collector, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in regard to a sum of Rs. 3,550 belonging to five persons.

The accused recovered the sums from five different persons in the course of his duties as a bill-collector, and misappropriated and lost it in gambling. Subsequently, he made good the loss to his employers.

The Magistrate taking into consideration the youth of the accused and the fact that the money had been made good by him sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

"KAISER TO BE DRIVEN FROM HIS THRONE."

According to "Vorwaerts" a number of German Socialists, who have constituted themselves into what they call the German Humanity League, have issued a manifesto.

"In this they declare that the German soldiers are continually sacrificing their lives to satisfy the mad and insatiable greed of Prussian intriguers, and that there will be no peace until the Kaiser has been driven from his throne."

COLLEGE LECTURER ASSAULTED.

RAILWAY GUARD FINED.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, the Third Presidency Magistrate heard a case yesterday in which Mr. Merwanji Jamshedji Antia, Barrister-at-Law and Lecturer in English in the Sydenham College of Commerce, charged Herbert E. Donohoe, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway at Bhusawal, with insult and assault.

Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman appeared for the complainant and Mr. Sorab Banaji defended the accused.

It was alleged by the complainant that on the evening of the 6th instant he was going along Mint Road and as he approached the General Post Office he saw a large crowd round a hack victoria which was standing across the tram lines. On going up to it he saw the accused whipping the horse and the driver holding the bridle. A man named Price, an occupant of the gharry, then came up to him and said that as the driver had been impertinent he was severely thrashed. At the same time the driver complained to him that he had been severely beaten and that he wanted to take the accused and his companions to the Police Station. The accused then came out of the victoria and rushed at the driver to assault him again. The complainant told the accused not to hit the man. The accused thereupon turned round; assaulted him with clenched fists on the chest and abused him. Subsequently, the complainant alleged, when they went to the Bazaar Gate Police Station and he was making his complaint, Price interrupted and told Inspector Newby that they had a row with the victoria driver and that the complainant had interfered on behalf of the driver. Then Inspector Newby turning to him remarked in a loud insulting tone: "Served you right. I am very glad that he hit you and insulted you."

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and expressed his regret for what had happened. He said he was under the influence of liquor at the time.

Mr. Nariman said the accused had expressed his regret only with the object of securing a lenient sentence. He had been bound over by the Magistrate at Igatpuri for a similar offence to keep the peace for a period which had not yet expired.

The Magistrate said in view of the contrition the accused had shown he thought a fine of Rs. 50 would meet the ends of justice.

Mr. Nariman then drew the attention of the Court to the complainant's allegation regarding Inspector Newby's remark.

The Magistrate said he was sure if the matter was placed before the Commissioner of Police he would deal with it in a proper manner.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

WORK AMONG MILL HANDS.

The annual meeting in connection with the social work undertaken by the Social Service League in the chawls of the D. M. Petit Mills was held on Sunday. Dr. (Miss). Joshi, Dr. Nadgir, and Rao Saheb Pai were among those who were present and Mr. J. B. Petit occupied the chair. The meeting was attended by about 300 working men of the D. M. Petit Mills. Reports of the different activities that are going on in the chawls were read. The Sanitation Committee of the chawls collected Rs. 69 during the year by the Anna Fund and spent Rs. 49, for sanitation work. There are 11 boys taking advantage of the Night Class. Six lantern lectures were arranged during the year. Open air sports were arranged twice during the last year and children in the chawls were also taken twice for a fresh air excursion, first to Andheri and then to Malad. The Co-operative Credit Society in the chawl has now got 62 members and a capital of Rs. 2,000. Once a week Dr. (Miss). Joshi holds conversation with the women in the chawls on sanitation and other subjects. The residents of the chawl have also got a recreation club and a temperance society. In the year a programme of counter-attractions was arranged for three days during the Holi holidays. Among those who visited the chawls during the last two years were Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Ewbank, Prof. Geddes and Mrs. Carmaichael After the reading of the report the workmen in the chawls made two suggestions for the consideration of the Mill Agents. The first suggestions was for erecting more chawls for the workmen in the mill and the second for starting a Provident Fund for their benefit.

Dr. (Miss). Joshi who followed next suggested that the Agents of the mill should set apart one room in the chawls for the use of sick persons and for maternity purposes. Mr. V. B. Pandit who is in charge of the chawls, suggested that the Social Service League should start similar work in the other chawls owned by the D. M. Petit Mills Co., in the compound of the mill.

Mr. Petit then distributed prizes to the successful students of the Night Classes and to the winners of open air sports that took place in the morning of the same day.

Mr. Petit assured the workmen that he would give his best consideration to the proposal of building more chawls for workmen and to the scheme of a Provident Fund for them. He also promised to give one room free of rent for the use of sick persons in the chawl and to bear the expenses of maintaining three lamps in the chawl which were so long lighted out of the Anna Fund of the residents.

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TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

LORD ROSEBERY ON TARIFFS AND THRIFT.

HOW PRUSSIA MUST BE CRUSHED.

Lord Rosebery was entertained at luncheon in Edinburgh on January 20, by the Edinburgh Rotary Club (a club of business men), and delivered a speech in which he discussed several war topics. Mr. J. R. Little, president of the club, occupied the chair.

Lord Rosebery said: No one can predict what will be the condition of things after this hateful war is concluded, but one thing at least is certain—that there will be vast new avenues of trade opened of which our people should be prepared by forethought and preparation long beforehand to take the fullest advantage. (Applause.) The trade of the Central Empires will, I suspect, be for many years to come so restructed as to be altogether insignificant, but, on the other hand, there are enormous openings among our Allies and within our own Empire which we should most sedulously cultivate. Then there are neutral States, of course, with whom we always wish to be on the best possible terms, especially on the best possible commercial relations.

I see in some discussions people talk of the necessity of Government help, Government assistance, to promote any such objects as those which I have indicated. Now, I would ask this company most emphatically to rely on no such assistance—(hear, hear)—but to push their own fortunes for themselves, to form their own schemes, but not to rely on help from the Government. (Hear, hear.) And the reason is perfectly simple. At the rate at which we are spending money to-day, however the war may end—and, of course, it can only end in one way—(loud applause), —it will leave us gravely crippled, half-paralysed financially, for long years to come, and our enemies, I hope, utterly ruined. For unless Prussian Germany is utterly ruined nothing has been gained by this war, and there is no hope for Christianity or true civilisation for long generations to come. (Applause.)

The point I want to urge on you is this—that we shall be exhausted, we shall be victorious but almost bleeding to death, because [redacted] rate of 1,600 millions a year [redacted] it is quite obvious that we [redacted]ed with a debt such as the [redacted] has never seen and with taxation which I trust the world is not likely to see again. Under these circumstances could you expect any material help from the Government? I think it would be vain.

TARIFFS AND THRIFT.

There were two points on which we should be prepared to disregard preconceived opinions. One was the question of tariffs, as to which we should have to reconsider many of our previous formulas; and the other was the antipathy of the Foreign Office to consular agents engaging in promoting the commerce of particular firms in foreign countries. He thought that *laissezaller* policy would have to be abandoned.

Last year, speaking in Edinburgh, he had ventured to say the first, second, and third duty of local bodies must be economy, and that thrift must prevail in every department of the Government and the nation if we were to husband our full resources for the war. My words (he continued) fell completely dead, and it was not till a few months afterwards that the Government strode into the arena and recommended that thrift should be practised. There was a Minister the other day with a melancholy chorus, like Poe's raven over the door, who seemed to indicate that all the Government had done had been too late. I do not by any means say that, but I think they entered the field of thrift rather too late in the day, and I am not sure that when they did enter it they entered in the right way.

The first point for Parliament and the Government when it enjoins thrift is to set the example. (Hear, hear.) Parliament, I understand, has cut off its supply of quill pens and restricted itself in minor articles of stationery. (Laughter.) If on that economy we expect to hang the balance of expenditure of five or six millions a day we are a more sanguine nation than is generally supposed. (Laughter.) Then they appointed a Retrenchment Committee. Its first report, which was not a considerable or impressive effort, appeared in the middle of September. After that we heard that it had not met for three or four months owing to the occupations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was chairman of the committee, and therefore could not preside. Well, that is rather too leisurely a method for a Retrenchment Committee when you are spending six millions a day. (Applause.) Why, they could have got the nearest crossing sweeper to occupy the chair and carry on the work of the committee, and so long as he held his tongue—(laughter)—the committee could have done its work. (Applause.)

There is one other feature to be noticed. The predominant partner—by which, of course, I mean Ireland—(laughter)—has deliberately shut itself out from the field of operations of the Retrenchment Committee, which is a little disheartening to that body, because it is notorious that the best field for economy in the United Kingdom is Ireland with its numerous boards and its highly-paid officials. I suppose the Retrenchment Committee will have to scrape a few flints in poor old Scotland and make its savings here. (Applause and laughter.)

SIR EDWARD GREY NOT TO BLAME.

Lord Rosebery referred to the scandal in the purchases of horses for the army, and suggested the appointment of a corps or surprise inspectors for the spending departments. He continued: I do not think that our present war aspect is particularly encouraging from what I may call the pins point of view—which is the pins fixed in the map which show the advance or retreat of our troops. We see Germany in occupation of a great part of France, Belgium, and Russia, and there has been no substantial advance to repel them. Our diplomacy has certainly not, judging by the fruits, been particularly successful. As for diplomacy, I may say in one word that diplomacy in this war and on most other occasions depends in the last resort on force, and while diplomacy might have been exercised successfully, perhaps, when the Russians were advancing, it was not possible, perhaps, for it to make any great triumph when the Russians were retreating. However, the history of our diplomcy we shall never know until after the war, but I for one have full confidence that all that could have been done was done by Sir Edward Grey, and if what was done has not justified our expectations at any rate he is not to blame. (Hear, hear.)

What seems to me the central fact of the war is this. You remember the old torture in which a man was placed between two planks and was gradually squeezed to death. That seems to be the approaching position of Germany. She has the impregnable wall of the British and French on the one bank, and on the other there is the approaching torrent of innumerable Russians. Between these planks she must, I think, at no long date be crushed. Whether we do as well in Mesopotamia or not, whether we do as well at Salonika as we might, is a matter of comparatively little moment in relation to the enormous importance of crushing Prussia at the centre. (Applause.)

THE STYLE OF THE OFFICE.

"Government offices do not write a very good style. Sometimes they are not even grammatical; often they are difficult to understand, as difficult as an Act of Parliament," says the "Times."

"The communications of the War Office, for instance, seldom have a soldierly force or simplicity. They do not remind one of the sayings of Caesar or Napoleon, nor are they likely to fire the blood of those who receive them or to spur them on to great deeds. Every one complains of official language.

"The gentlemen who write Government notices have not the style of Napoleon, because they are not Napoleons. They have not his power of expression, because they have not his power at all.

"The style is the man, no doubt; but when it is not a man who writes but an office, the style is the office."

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. B 10

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OPINIONS.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

THE PALACE,

BANGALORE, 22nd January, 1914.

Mr. Mhatre has been patronized as a sculptor by his Highness The Maharaja of Mysore.

His Highness has much pleasure in testifying to Mr. Mhatre's talent and to the general excellence of his work.

(Sd.) MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Huzur Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

THE "MODERN REVIEW,"
CALCUTTA, March 1915.

By the courtesy of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the sculptor, we are enabled to reproduce a photograph of the statue of H. H. Chamrajendra Wodiyar, the late Maharaja of Mysore, which is one of Mr. Mhatre's latest works. We understand H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore has expressed satisfaction with the the work, which is only to be expected. For it is a fine work of art. For those in India who want statues or busts to be made, there is no excuse for placing their orders abroad, before they have ascertained Mr. Mhatre's terms. In his case, it is not merely swadeshism which prompts us to prefer his work the quality of the work, too, demands recognition.

"KARANATAK,"

BANGALORE, 29th April, 1914.

Among the other notable productions of Mr. Mhatre are an excellent and life-like marble statue of Mr. M. G. Ranade and a thoroughly true and graceful bust of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wodiyar which is such a brilliant and noble contrast to the supposed likeness of our late sovereign placed in the Lal-Bagh.

A VISIT TO THE STUDIO IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED BETWEEN 7-30 a. m. to 8 p. m. (S. T.)

A VISIT TO THE FLEET.

MUSIC HALL ARTIST WHO WAS DETAINED.

The adventures of a music-hall artist and his wife, who took a trip to Scotland to "see a part of the Fleet" were described in the King's Bench Division on Jan. 25 before Mr. Justice Scrutton, when William S. H. Doody, music-hall artist, of Clapham, sued the proprietors of the "Performer" and Messrs. Odhams, Limited, printers, for alleged libel.

Mr. Thorn Drury, K.C., for the plaintiff stated that Mr. Doody had played in various parts of England and Scotland and in sketches with his wife, under the names of Doody and Wright. Defendants did not deny inserting the statement, but denied malice, and had published an apology.

In June last year plaintiff and his wife were playing in Scotland. They took a trip to see a part of the Fleet. Plaintiff's wife had some connection with Australia. She saw a sailor come from H.M.A.S., Australia and she entered into conversation with him. The result was that plaintiff was arrested and detained for some time.

"CHATTY NEWS."

In the "Performer" of June 24 there appeared the following piece of "Chatty News:—

Doody and Wright and Hayes and Wynne had a very unpleasant experience last week. The party made a trip, and were astounded when Sidney Doody and Edward Hayes were suddenly arrested as spies. Hayes, after twenty-nine hours detention, was released through the intervention of the American Consul. The advice received early this week gave the impression that Doody was still being detained.

Counsel stated that the allegation that the plaintiff was a spy was a very serious matter to him as music-hall performer. It was sufficient to wreck his reputation.

Plaintiff, giving evidence, said he was a native of New Brompton, and his father was for twenty-one years in the British Army. Witness had been unable to get engagements owing to the allegation that he was a spy.

Witness admitted having spoken to a blue-jacket, who said he had seen witness at Sydney, where he appeared at one of the theatres, but he denied asking any questions as to the Fleet.

Counsel: Where did they take you?—They did not take me anywhere. (Laughter.) I demanded to go as a British subject.

Witness added that he was detained four and a half days in a cell in the police station. He asked for what reason he was arrested, and they said such a lot, witness added, "you might really and truly have thought I had the Fleet in the cell all the time I was there." (Laughter.)

"BROKE THE CELL WINDOWS."

Counsel: You didn't try to get a charge brought against you?—Yes. I broke some windows in the police cell. (Laughter.)

You said: "Now take me in charge for breaking the windows," but they still refused to charge you?—Quite right.

Mr. Thomas, for the defence, characterised the action as "litigation run mad." After Mr. Hayes was released, said counsel, he called at the "Performer" with a view to obtaining the paper's assistance in gaining the release of Mr. Doody.

Joseb Harris, sub-editor, for the "Performer," stated that he wrote the paragraph from information supplied by Mr. Hayes.

Mr. Fred Russell, chairman of the Variety Artistes' Federation, stated that after the libel appeared he was appearing with Mr. Doody at Brighton.

Mr. Justice Scrutton: Was the Brighton audience affected by the paragraph in the "Performer"?—Not in the slightest degree.

Mr. Justice Scrutton: A very intelligent non-commissioned officer the other day thought that I was a spy. (Laughter.)

Mr. Thomas: And your lordship has not brought an action yet. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Scrutton: I said I was a judge of the High Court, and he said, "How do I know that?" (Renewed laughter.)

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding him £125 damages. Judgment was entered accordingly with costs. A stay of execution was granted on terms.

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Sore Feet.
CHAFED PLACES. BLISTERS, &c..

"ALL my life I suffered from sore feet," writes Mr. J. L. Annereau, Guard, E.I. Railway, Dinapore, R.S. "Whilst in Egypt my feet were very bad, and my case completely baffled the army doctors. After leaving the army I obtained a position as guard on the railway, and can truly say that from about the end of March to the middle of October each year my feet were one solid mass of soreness and blisters.

"Last March, when hobbling home from the hospital, a friend strongly recommended me to try Zam-Buk. I anointed my feet with this wonderful balm and it gave immediate ease, soothing the smarting and stinging sensation, and deadening the pain. I kept on using Zam-Buk, and now I never have the pain as formerly. In hot weather I always anoint my feet with Zam-Buk; this always keeps away the trouble."

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as:
(*a*) Mahim Halva (or Div). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds. (*c*) Gummy Halva. (*d*) Rose scented Halva (*e*) Vanila Halva (*f*) Muskati Halva (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.
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No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

THE PROSPECT OF THE PANIER.

LOVELY FABRICS AND COLOURINGS

Many original features mark the modes of to-day and those promised for the near future; indeed, Parisian designers seem absolutely bubbling over with new ideas, says Mrs. Eric Pritchard writing in the "Daily Telegraph." It is impossible to say, however, which will finally prove to be the most distinguishing note of the modes of 1916. Some houses have made a specialite of the miniature crinoline—for evening wear, of course—whereas other great ones declare that the "panier" is the vogue that will definitely influence the season. In truth nowadays there are so many geniuses that no individual Parisian house is any too ready to admit the claims of rivals. There is no doubt that, however extravagant and ridiculous may be the aspect which fashion may assume, as far as evening and indoor wear is concerned, outdoor costumes will be simple and suitable, even if jackets and jupes do assume more voluminous proportions, and demand more trimming than is strictly practical. Fabrics, too, will gain a greater importance.

One notes with dismay the superfine quality of the cloths that are required to go along with the luxurious trimmings and linnings. A reaction, natural enough, perhaps, has set in favour of gorgeous colourings, and one realises that good effect in colour can only be achieved when it is reproduced in a fabric of quality. The modern tailor is an artist as well as a practical theorist, and the cloths he uses must be "souple" in order to "pleat" and set in conformity with the approved silhouette of to-day, and yet such fabrics are very expensive.

For the street, no doubt sombre tones, but always of luxurious fabric, will be the leading characteristics of the first spring coats and skirts. Nigger-brown, Pompejan reds, and a grey-green are among the new favourite shades. Coats are inclined to be short, or of half-length whereas skirts are fuller and shorter than ever. The pleated skirit in a variety of forms, from sun-ray to the familiar box-pleated examples, are very popular, and the coat basque "flares" into pleats or godets to correspond.

Fig. 1 is a model in nigger-brown "serge-de-soie," a material which is a rich combination of silk and wool, showing the jacket with a big cape-collar and the side-pleated basque. The skirt is made with two-tired flounces and the panel front. The becoming little toque worn with this costume is composed of plaited chenille and cloth, with white linings.

The stitched pleated coast, with a much "flared" basque and fuller sleeve is demonstrated in Fig. 2, carried out in a biscuit-coloured rateen cloth. The skirt is entirely box-pleated. This forms a useful suit, with a small high hat of black panne, trimmed merely with a bow.

The typically English tailor-made suit is illustrated in Fig. 3, in a thick navy serge. Nothing could be plainer or more becoming for ordinary everyday wear. The "chic" of such a costume lies in the simplicity of cut. The new silhouette is observable in the flare of the skirt and the spring of the cuff of the coat; also novelty is displayed in the high straw toque of dull red, with black velvet bow.

Fig. 4 shows the combination of a dull red serge silk and plain cloth strappings. The plain cloth yoke has the sleeve of serge-silk put in with a slight fullness just below the shoulder. The short basqued Russian coat and full skirt is only ornamented with the bands of cloth. A toque of folded soft chenille straw in a dark brown shade is worn to match the high boots of black patent leather, with suede tops.

Many of the smart boots have contrasting tops in suede or cloth, but I would whisper a word of warning regarding the craze for fanciful footgear. It is a vogue apt to become vulgarised if carried to excess. Also the majority of Englishwomen have not the feet to correspond. The well-cut boot by the best bootmaker is generally in the best taste and style.

Fig. 5 depicts a dressy costume of grey-green cloth.

AN ALL-DAY GOWN.

An ingenuous deception is the severe tailored suit of velvet, whose only ornament consists of a high fur collar. But when the coat is removed, behold the skirt is not a skirt, but a deep hem of velvet holding down the lightness of a billowing frock of net and faille. The sleeves would be of the lighter material, be it net or chiffon, and ape the skirt by using long velvet cuffs, pointing upwards. Such a gown is ideal in these days, when we cannot spare the time to go home and change from our workaday morning suit into a garb suitable for the charity matinee. The contrast between the chrysalis suit and the butterfly gown is as practical as it is amusing.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING

SOME DAINTY WAYS OF PREPARING SPRING VEGETABLES.

ASPARAGUS AU JUS.

Cut some young, green, small asparagus into equal lengths (like French beans), and toss these lightly in bacon-fat; when slightly crisped, season with white pepper, salt, minced parsley, and chervil, and add a little stock. Simmer gently till cooked. Now add a spoonful or so of good gravy, and serve.

NEW CARROTS A LA MAITRE D'HOTEL.

Wash and scrape a bunch of young spring carrots, and boil them in plenty of slightly salted water till tender, and drain them in a colander. Heat up in a sauce pan about 1½ oz. of butter, put in the carrots, toss them over the fire for a few minutes, sprinkle over a dessertspoonful of flour, and stir in a gill of white stock. Stir till it boils, then add two or three tablespoonfuls of cream (or milk if the latter is not obtainable), and one small tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley. Season to taste with salt, pepper, and half a teaspoonful of castor sugar. Cook gently for another ten minutes. Dish up and serve hot.

CAULIFLOWER FRITTERS.

Break a cooked cauliflower up into neat pieces, dip these in frying batter till well covered, and fry in boiling fat. Drain them well and sprinkle with grated cheese and white pepper. Serve at once. For the batter: ¼ lb. of flour, one tablespoonful of salad oil, the whites of two eggs, quarter of a pint of tepid water. Put the flour in a basin, add a pinch of salt, make a hole in the centre, and drop in the oil. Beat with a wooden spoon. Add the water gradually, and beat the whites of the eggs to a froth.

CAULIFLOWER SOUFFLE.

Trim a nice cauliflower, and after having well washed it, put it into boiling salted water, and cook till tender. When sufficiently cooked, drain, and cut into neat pieces, and put them in a buttered souffle dish with alternate layers of raw sliced tomatoes. Season with salt and pepper. The souffle mixture is made as follows: Mix 2 oz. of butter, 1½ oz. of flour, one and a half raw yolks of eggs, a dust of cayenne, a little salt, with rather more than three parts of a pint of cold milk. Stir over the fire until it boils, then add 3 oz. of grated cheese and the whites of three stiffly whipped eggs. Fill up the dish with this mixture, and sprinkle over with breadcrumbs and small pieces of butter, and bake for thirty minutes.

SWEET CORN AND TOMATOES.

Have about six tomatoes of uniform shape and size, wash and dry them, and cut a round piece from the stem end of each. Scoop out the seeds from the tomatoes, and fill each with some sweet corn, lay them on a buttered fire-proof dish, and bake until they are tender. Serve with a little melted butter and a squeeze of lemon over each.

STUFFED CABBAGE A LA FRANCAISE.

Fry a finely chopped onion in butter; and six chopped mushrooms and two tablespoonfuls of semolina, stir well over the fire for a few minutes, then take it off and put it on one side. Pick the finest outside leaves off a cabbage, and place them on one side, cut the cabbage into quarters, wash and drain them; cut out the hard pieces from the centres, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and spread some of the stuffing between each leaf. Tie up the pieces of cabbage to their original shape with the large leaves placed round them, and boil in water seasoned with an onion, a carrot, a bouquet of mixed herbs, and a piece of butter. Serve covered with a thick brown sauce.

VEGETABLE SOUP.

A vegetable soup may be made in this way:

Take 1½lb. of mixed vegetables—carrots, onion, leek, celery—cut fine. Fry onion in 3oz. of hot dripping, adding ½oz. of sugar and 1-3oz. of salt. These seasonings are the secret of bringing out the flavour of vegetables which are fried. When lightly coloured, add five pints of water and the vegetables, and boil freely for thirty minutes; add a little pepper, if liked. There should be three pints of soup at the finish. Shred and toast 3oz. of bread; place this in the soup tureen with a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Pour the soup on this, and serve hot. In place of the bread, one can use 2oz. of rice, picked, washed, and parboiled, then added to the soup fifteen minutes before it is cooked and ready. Vermicelli, of which 2oz., would be sufficient, should be put in five minutes before the soup is finished, but macaroni, broken in 2in pieces, should be parboiled and then cooked in the soup for twenty minutes.

If the soup is on the menu pudding is quite enough, such as stewed fruit and custard. Apple rings, dried apricots, or peachers are good and inexpensive, figs are cheap now, dates are quite reasonable, and a mixture of dates and apples stewed is very good, the dates serving as sweetening, and saving sugar. When the soup is omitted a substantial pudding made with suet might well be substituted for the lighter fare.

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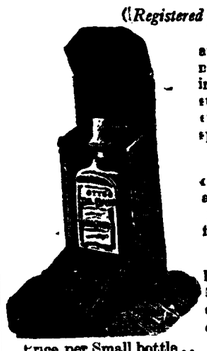

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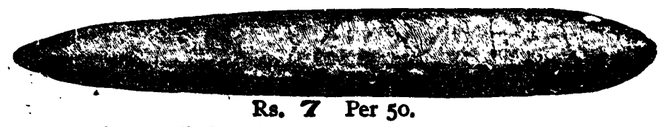
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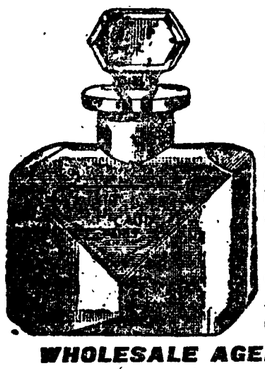

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